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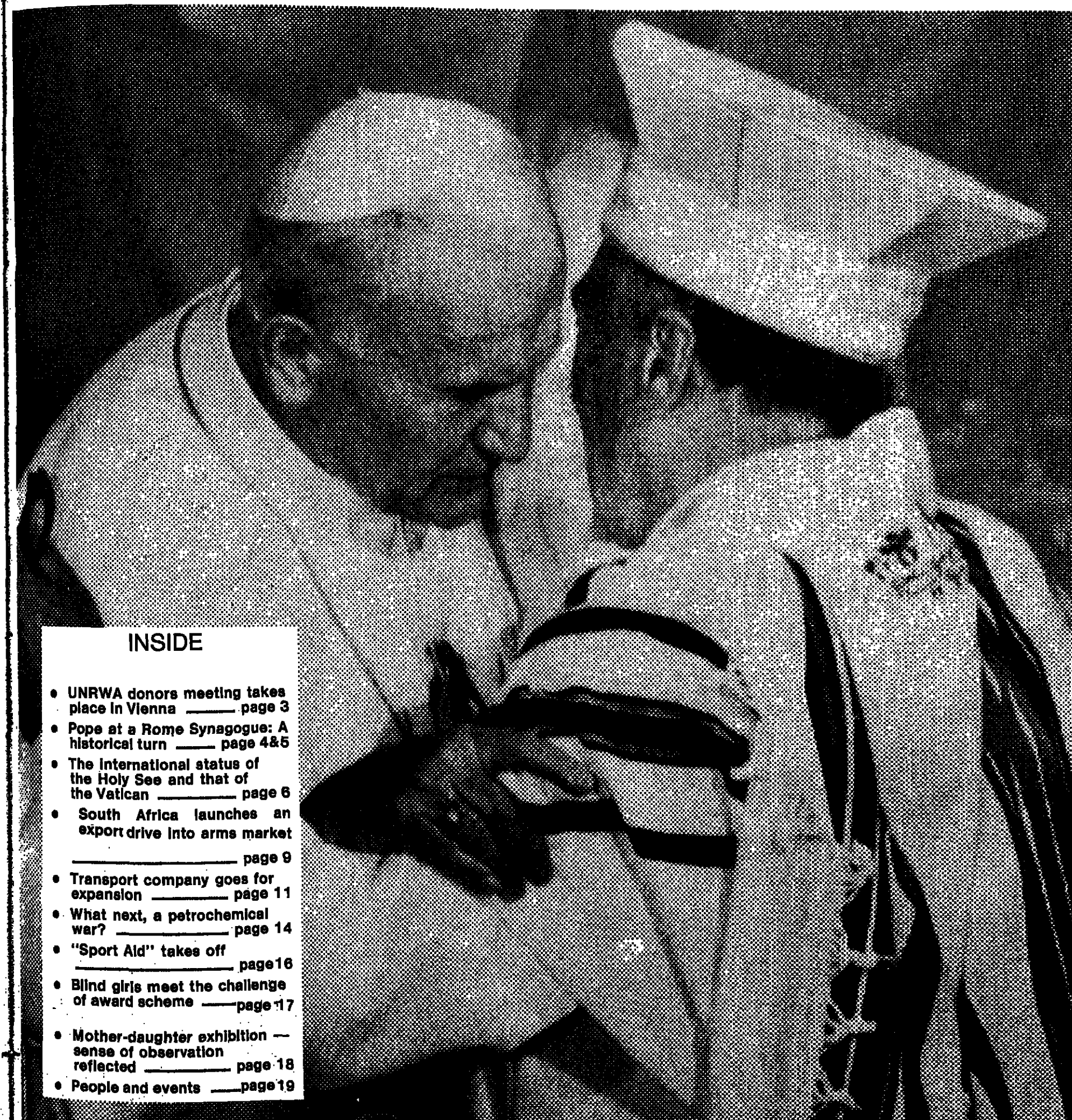
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The pontiff and the rabbi

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Jordan celebrates Independence anniversary

AMMAN (Star) — Jordan will celebrate the 40th anniversary of Independence Day this week. Towards this end, Sunday, 25 May

will be regarded as a public holiday throughout the Kingdom. Numerous activities including sports, exhibitions etc. have been earmarked for the occasion.



His Majesty King Hussein

The Amman Municipality is to open a new garden while others have already been completed in Marka and Nasr. The Philadelphia Hotel will be the venue for an exhibition of plastic art. The show will also include a display of pictures on old and new Amman.

Social activities are also going to play a prominent part on the occasion. The Municipality will distribute gifts to the families of dead employees. Token gifts will also be handed out to the elderly and retired employees. The occasion also calls for a remembrance of the destitute. Thus gifts will be offered to orphanages and rehabilitation centres.

His Majesty King Hussein's pictures will be spread all over the Municipality building, public squares and streets.

A procession of cars embellished with fragrant flowers will start in the centre of city towards Al Istiqal Street (Independence Street).

The Jerash Festival

MR MICHAEL HAMARNEH, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Information has announced that preparations are afoot to start the Fifth Jerash Festival from 9-19 June 1986. He commented that the Jerash Festival represents a cultural, artistic and literary phenomena rich of efficient participations, and worthwhile dialogues.

This international festival is not only a government responsibility or limited to a group of people, but also a big national one, which in-

volves everyone and all people should do their best to take part. He also added that the national institutions should encourage and promote this festival.

He pointed out that local institutions and enterprises which will help to boost the success of the festival will undoubtedly reap positive outcomes from the financial and reputation point of view.

He added that the management of Jerash Festival will contact several institutions to ensure their participation in this great artistic activity.

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5. Teacher of Arabic music, either junior school or senior school.

Application forms are available from the school. The closing date for applications is Monday May 26th. Interviews will be held in the week beginning May 31st.

UNRWA donors meeting takes place in Vienna

AMMAN (Star) — UNRWA Commissioner-General called an informal meeting of the Agency's major donors for 22-23 May in Vienna. The meeting is to provide an opportunity for consultations by governments on UNRWA's programmes and plans.

UNRWA — the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East operates under a mandate to provide basic services to Palestine refugees which is renewed periodically by the United Nations General Assembly pending a settlement of the Palestine problem.

At the meeting, UNRWA will outline a three-year plan which contains programmes objectives, methods of programme evaluation and projected financial needs to operate the agency's health education and welfare programmes from 1987-89.

The Commissioner-General

says that within 36 years, the Agency has evolved from a relief operation to an institutionalized structure providing government type services. It is appropriate to discuss with governments which bear the major burden of funding UNRWA whether the Agency's programmes and policies accurately reflect the expectations and interests of donors and refugees.

Twenty-seven delegations have been invited to Vienna. These are: major donors, members of UNRWA's advisory commission and members of the UN's working group on funding UNRWA.

Past, present and future preparations for the meeting traces the development of UNRWA's programmes in response to changing needs of refugees since the founding resolution of December 1949, from the original relief and works projects to the current emphasis on education and training



UNRWA helps in vocational training

supplemented by health services and relief/welfare activities. There is also the need for a link between the international community's expectations of the agency and the funds provided for it.

UNRWA provides education, health and relief services to eligible refugees among the 2.1 million registered refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and Gaza Strip. Since it began operations in 1950, infant mortality

among the refugees has dropped by 50 per cent. 45,000 young men and women have graduated from UNRWA's vocational and Teacher Training Centres some 750,000 youngsters have received a general education and 3000 students have benefited from UNRWA's university scholarships. Delegations invited to the informal donors meeting are from Australia, Austria, Egypt, Jordan, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Ghana, Syria etc.

World Telecoms Day

AMMAN (STAR) — Engineer Mohammad Shahid Ismail, the Director-General of TCC (The Telecommunications Corporation) made the following statement:

"Partners in Progress" has been the theme chosen to celebrate to day the 18th World Telecommunications Day by all member countries of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The partners intended in the development and progress of Telecommunications are:

- Governments
- Operating entities (such as TCC)
- Manufacturers
- Users

In choosing this theme the Administrative Council of the ITU is reflecting and highlighting the important and vital role of Telecommunications in the process of National economic and social development especially in the developing countries.

In this respect, I am glad to state that despite of the general economic recession affecting the area and in full recognition of the importance of the role of telecommunications in enhancing economic and social development, TCC's share of the total expenditure of the country's new Five-Year Plan 1986-1990 has been a sizeable one.

Some JD 92 million was allocated which amounts to 2.86 per cent of the total national capital expenditure for all sectors and the whole "Plan". This will enable TCC to embark upon a relatively ambitious "Plan" aiming at increasing the "Penetration Rate" of telephone services to become about 16 per cent by the end of 1990.

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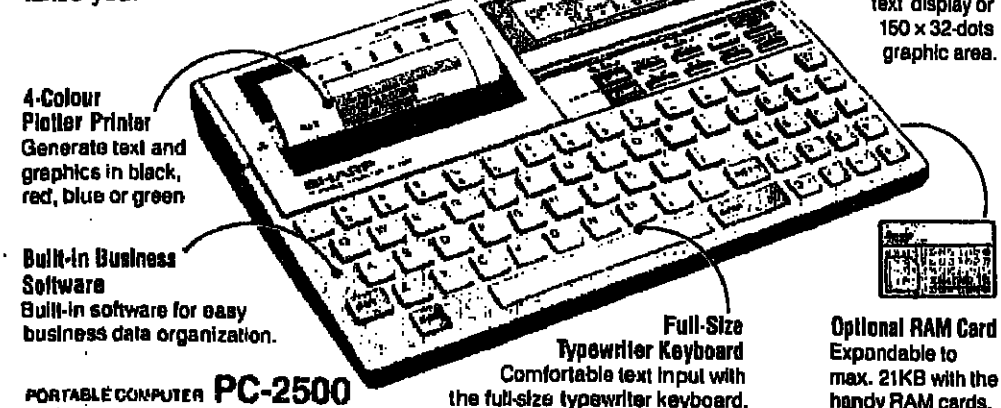
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THE OCCASION was worthy of a skillful artist of the same calibre as that of Rafael, Leonardo Da Vinci or Michael Angelo and other genius Italian painters. One of these could have portrayed the scene in a fantastic painting such as the ones displayed in the museums of Rome, Naples and Florence.

There is no other occasion where glimpses of the past merge with the reflections of old and modern history such as that strange portrait of Pope John Paul II making a brief visit to a synagogue to revoke, in few steps, the heritage of 20 centuries and eliminate, in one gesture, the most important writings of his predecessors, and where? In Rome: the

By Kamel Al-Sharif

"Rock" of Peter and the centre of world Catholicism.

The naive, apologists or those who assume that we are extremely myopic, will certainly find excuses and describe the visit as complimentary one whose aim is to promote religious co-existence and good neighbourliness and argue that the visit has no political implications whatsoever.

Some of us may accept this explanation out of stupidity or ignorance or pretend to accept it for the sake of safety or to avoid indulgence in "sensitive" issues, even if the discussion is purely scientific or the problems under consideration could cause catastrophes.

At the outset, we would like to assert that we are not launching a personal campaign against the Pope as injuring does not serve any purpose. Also, we are not criticizing a religion that we have always held in great esteem. But this should not mean that the truth must not be sought. For truth, as Saint John the Evangelist says, renders men free. Indeed, the bitter events in the past has taught us that such initiatives were always the gaps through which flow inundations which break the great Dams.

Political developments have proven however, that the backing away the insane project by one or more persons did not affect the general trend. Britain invaded Palestine and was given mandate over it and the Balfour Declaration was issued. Israel later captured Arab Palestine through the use of the cross and sword.

Thus we do not launch a personal attack on Pope John Paul II. On the contrary, we do justice to him by saying that he is not the first pontiff to do what he had done since he is merely a follower of a drive which started twenty years ago and was a continuation of an erroneous trend which has lasted for few centuries. But it was hoped that the Pope would adopt a courageous stand which could avert further decline instead of going along with the current.

Let us discuss the latest stage of the conspiracy before turning to the historical roots.



Chief Rabbi Toaff and Pope John Paul II prepare for the start of the Rome ceremony

Pope at a Rome Synagogue

A historical turn: Whither going?

- By the end of the 2nd World War, Zionism mobilized its agents to exploit what has been called Hitler's massacre of the Jews.

- A Jewish-French historian — Jules Isaac — sought to persuade Pope John (XXIII) and his cardinals to absolve the Jews of Jesus' murder...

By the end of the 2nd World War, Zionism mobilized its agents to exploit what has been called Hitler's massacre of the Jews. The Catholic Church was a major target of the Zionist campaign ostensibly because the Christian stand towards the Jews was allegedly a main element in anti-semitism. But the real motive was to ensure the support of Christian countries for the Jewish colonization of Palestine.

There was also a discrete historical motive aimed at prompting the Catholic Church to revoke the fundamentals of the Christian faith, a motive which constituted a cornerstone in the Jewish plan to discredit all religions, including Christianity which is considered by the Jews as a break-away sect. A famous Jewish poet Henriette Heine described the churches as "horrible fortresses of our Christian enemies."

The atmosphere of the "sense of guilt" was successfully created by the Jews in Rome through maximum exploitation of the so called "Jewish Holocaust." A great deal of the Jewish effort was directed towards Pope Pius XII — the Vatican master at the time, who had been accused of overlooking Hitler's oppression of

the Jews and his refusal to denounce Nazism. Part of the campaign included "The Deputy," a play that scored a considerable hit and was fraught with slandering accusations against the Pope and the Church for their alleged stand towards Nazism.

Under that propitious climate, a Jewish-French historian, Jules Isaac, played a major role in the Christian-Jewish rapprochement. He sought to persuade Pope John (XXIII) and his cardinals to absolve the Jews of Jesus' murder and to remove anti-Jewish curses from Christian books of prayer which were viewed as the main source of anti-Semitism.

As a historian, he further sought to discredit the crucifixion story as related in the four gospels and published two books about that: "The roots of anti-Semitism" and "Jesus and Israel." This Jewish historian was able to propagate his humiliating ideas among top Church leaders, including Cardinal Augustin Bea, who personally presented the document about the Jews' innocence to the Ecumenical Council in 1965.

Before presenting his famous memo, he met secretly with the Jewish Community in Rome. Secrecy also shrouded the recent

meeting between the Pope and the Chief Rabbi who declared after the meeting that the outcome should be kept secret for the time being in the interest of both sides.

The real author of Cardinal Bea's document was a Jew: Jules Isaac, a French Cardinal, who par-



Pope John Paul II and Chief Rabbi Toaff enjoy a light moment shortly before the Pope left Rome's central synagogue.

tipolated in the Ecumenical Council meeting said: "It was the first time that a secular Jew became the real maker of a top decision adopted by the Ecumenical Council."

It may seem strange that we, as Muslims, should denounce the Vatican's decision of absolving the Jews of Christ's murder and erasing the curses against the Jews from the Holy Bible. Muslims would rather welcome the decision since it comes closer to the Islamic view which denies that Jesus was ever crucified and does not hold sons guilty of fathers' sins. But Muslims' objection is directed against political manipulation which has characterized the Zionist Movement and which led to the capture of Palestine and the expulsion of its people. Zionism is still using this weapon in its persistent drive of aggression and expansion.

Jules Isaac's ideas about Christ's nature and the crucifixion story is of no concern to us. What we are interested in are the real motives of the decision which he had sought and its benefit to the Zionist Movement whether as regards Palestine or other religions.

A great deal of Jewish effort was directed towards Pope Pius XII — the Vatican master at the time, who had been accused of overlooking Hitler's oppression of the Jews and his refusal to denounce Nazism.

A group of Christian scholars were alerted to the danger inherent in that trend and one of them Count Leon des Pontins wrote a book on "Judaism and the Vatican" in which he discussed at length Jules Isaac's writings, saying that: "The Christian attitude to Judaism has always been based on the account of the passion as described by the four Evangelists and as commented on by the Fathers of the Church such as St. John Chrysostom, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, Pope Gregory the Great and many others. Therefore, Isaac's efforts sought to challenge the historical value of the Gospel account and discredit the arguments advanced by the Fathers of the Church for the protection of Christianity from the destructive influence of the Jews."

In another chapter, Pontins said: "In conclusion, Isaac came up with a new story about Christ's passion in which he showed the Gospels' narrators as errant liars. He directed his campaign in particular against Saint Matthew whom he accused as the 'unerring hand' which unleashed the poisoned arrow that can never be withdrawn."

As usual, the Jews have not appreciated the Vatican's Declaration but tried instead to use it in intensifying the campaign against Christianity, taking advantage of



the Vatican's retreats. Hundreds of books have been written on the issue, including "Anti-semitism: The World Mirror"; a book written by Joshua Jehuda; one of the most brilliant Jewish writers in modern times. In one paragraph he said: "The current expression 'Judeo-Christian' is an error which has altered the course of universal history by the confusion it has sown in men's minds...for by abolishing the fundamental differences between Jewish and Christian messianism, it seeks to bring together two ideas that are radically in opposition."

He also wrote: "Christian messianism appears as what it is in reality: an imitation which collapses in the light of the authentic messianism." Jewish author "Rabbi" said in his book "Analysis of French Judaism" that the conversion of the Jew to Christianity is treason and idolatry since it involves the supreme blasphemy, the belief in the divinity of a man.

A Tunisian Jewish writer "A Memmi," was quoted by des Pontins as saying in his book: "A portrait of a Jew." "Your religion is a blasphemy and subversion in the eyes of Jews. Your God is to us the Devil, that is to say, the symbol and essence of all evil on earth."

As Muslims who recognize Christianity and place it in great esteem, it is not quite pleasant for us to use these scathing quotations, but we have been forced to do so because we are dealing with a hateful deviation represented by a ferocious Zionist campaign to discredit all religions and the Zionist's use of all available weapons to achieve that evil goal. Any retreat before that campaign would give it wider opportunity to destroy and distort.

Our objective here is not to indulge in a debate about origins of religions, but we tend to believe that the Gospels' severe criticism of the Jews was motivated by a true sense of the dangers they posed against Christianity and by the need to set up a barrier of fear and alarm blocking the infiltration of their destructive ideas and placing Christians on constant alert.

Edward Di Zaga, a Christian clergyman from Latin America, said the Vatican declaration was issued towards the Jews and attacks the Christians' legitimate right to defend themselves against the danger of Jewish hegemony.

Monsieur Oerli, Bishop of Segni said in an article published in "Paletre" that: "The Jewish people at the time of Jesus were fully responsible for the crime of Jesus. Although only the leaders were actually consummated the offence, Judaism of subsequent times shares objectively in the responsibility of the crime."

The Paris daily "Le Monde", published lengthy comments on 17 October 1965 about the Ecumenical Council meetings, including a memo circulated by a group of Parisian Catholics which said in part: "No Pope can condemn the Jewish Church and her pontiffs. The declaration on the Jews contains such a condemnation and for this very good reason it should be rejected. Two hundred and fifty participants had actually rejected the declaration."

The attitude of Arab representatives had been mentioned by the French magazine "Press Solr" on 28 October 1965. It said those representatives expressed the view that Zionist political motives were behind the Vatican decision. It said Oriental Patriarchs have warned against a serious split of the Church due to that biased declaration.

The magazine quoted a number of Church leaders levelling direct accusations against Cardinal Bea, the prime factor responsible for the decision. He was accused of Simony, which means in ecclesiastical language, the buying and

whom they awaited and should be christianized voluntarily or compulsorily.

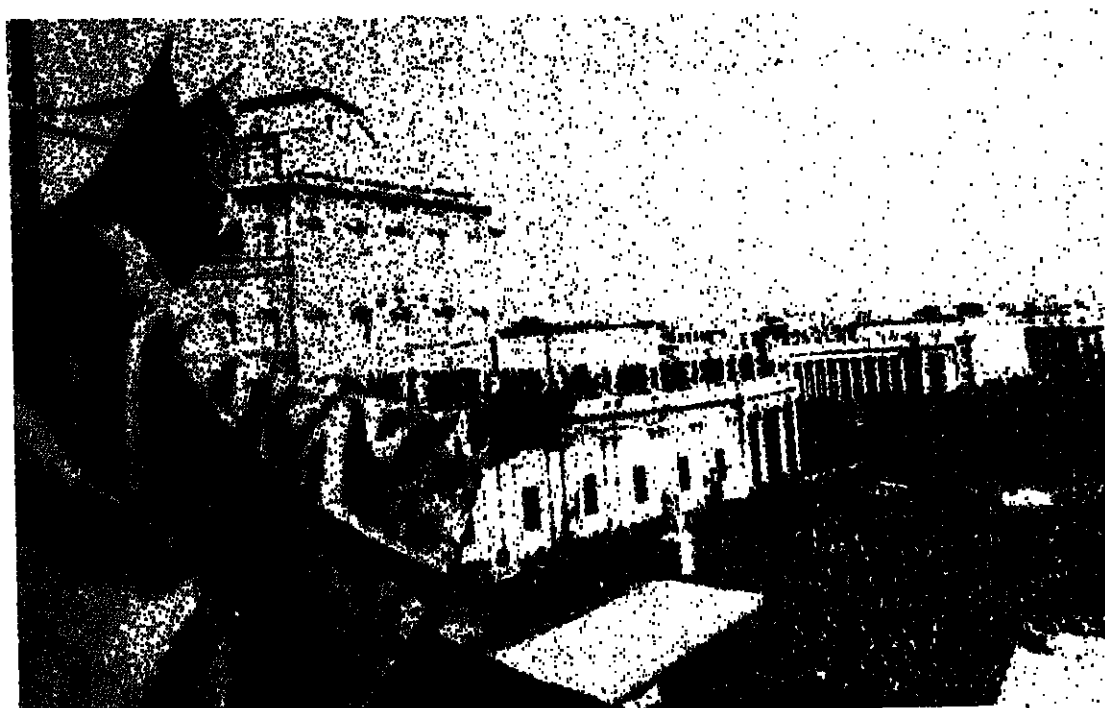
The Jews themselves resorted to every available weapon to undermine the fundamentals of Christianity, and even exploited the policy of sympathy and human tolerance as we have shown in discussing the second Vatican Council. The Christians' hope of converting the Jews to Christianity, however, is another story. It may not be too much to say that the idea constituted a basic reason behind the support given to the Jewish invasion of Palestine. We may be excused if we express our fear that this conversion may be

turn to Palestine. They imposed their wrong interpretation on writers, state leaders and politicians.

This tendency coincided with another mystical trend among Christians especially Protestants, which implied that Christ's second advent would not occur unless Jews have a state in Palestine and since the conversion of the Jews was a goal by itself, plans of the British institutions centred on facilitating Jewish colonization of Palestine.

This particular subject has been given ample explanation by Barbara Tuchman in her above mentioned book. She wrote: "In the

Despite the announcement that politics would be kept out of the Synagogue, yet the political implication of the visit is as important as the religious implication. The Jews, though they recognize the importance of forgetting the past, still blame Christians for not fully appreciating the central position of the land of Israel in the Jewish doctrine.



Pope John II giving out blessings in St. Peter's Square

selling of church office or ecclesiastical preferment to spend on the secretariat which the churchman supervises. Although the newspaper did not think that a high ranking churchman would commit such a gross act, it nevertheless described the trend of rejection and protest in the cou-

lisses of the Council.

Another aspect of the issue that should be discussed is the attitude of Christianity towards the Jews and the Jewish perception of Christianity as well as the effect of the two sides' divergent views on their relationship and on our religion in general.

In this respect, we should remember that Christianity was a corrective movement inside Judaism. Christ Himself said: "Do not think that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets. I am not come to destroy but to fulfill."

But the Jews' confrontation with Christ and the result of that confrontation crucifixion in Christianity (and incitement for crucifixion in the Holy Qur'an) had steered the relationship in different direction. Saint Paul was the first to sever relations with Judaism and to lay down in his Epistles the principles of Christianity as known by the world today. It is time perhaps for fresh and more careful reading of Saint Paul's writings as they contain irrevocable answer to Jewish claims and to those who support the Jewish view inside the Church.

More interesting, is the fact that from the very beginning, the Jews viewed Christianity as a break-away sect of Judaism that should be eliminated or be reversed. Christianity, on the other hand, considered the Jews as a 'rebel' group who revolted against Jesus

behind the recent rapprochement between the Vatican and the Jews.

The dimension of this case was exposed by a casual question put by an Israeli journalist to the Pope during his visit to the Rome Synagogue: We hope that no attempt would be made to christianize the Jews. This was the same question put to Cardinal Bea's secret visit to the same Synagogue before the second Vatican Council. This casual question and the reply thereto lead us head on to the Palestinian problem and the tragedy of Israel's creation. Some explanation is required here.

In the 14th century, a dispute between King Henry VIII of England and the Pope led to a break between the English Church and the Vatican. The break assumed a large-scale religious dimension when English Churches focused on the Old Testament. Matthew Arnold, the famous English poet, summed up the issue when he said that the matter represented an eternal link of English people's ingenuity and its history with the history and ingenuity of the Hebrew people.

In her book "The Holy Book and the Sword", Jewish writer Barbara Tuchman noted that the development had not made England a Jewish country, but without it, it was extremely doubtful that the Balfour declaration could have been issued and the subsequent events might not have occurred.

This development went a further stage towards the alleged prophecies in the Old and New Testaments and the interpretation of those prophecies which would serve the objectives of Zionism. The Zionists attempted to pinpoint certain vague phrases in the Holy Book and interpreted them as a Godly invitation to the Jews to re-

pre-15th century era, the English saw Palestine as a land linked to Christianity although it was lost as a result of the abominable Muslim intervention. Now, it is mentioned as the promised land of the Jews, the land which will witness the realization of prophecies of the Holy Bible.

In another chapter, she wrote: The movement was not initiated for the love of Jews but because of the promises given to them, as the Holy Bible says that the Kingdom of Israel will not be brought about unless the Israel people returned to Zion. Only then could Christ's second advent be expected.

We can guess how much Zion Eiders were exultant in listening to the arbitrary interpretation of the Holy Bible in the middle of the 14th century. They were no doubt exchanging cynical smiles, and we can imagine one of the Eiders stroking his beard and saying: "Let them execute the first part of the plan, but the conversion of the Jews is far from them as it is far to touch the stars?" What we witness now reverts us to old history which began by the Roman Pontiff Pilate washing his hands from the Christ's blood; the same question arises now who will at the end destroy the religion of the other and poison his life. The hopes of converting the Jews have broken asunder like the blowing of a bubble in the air. How many priests or British politicians died distressed and frustrated for the loss of effort and money which they spent for this purpose uselessly. We can summarize the bitter result from a report written by the English traveller Worburton the author of the book "The Crescent and the Cross" who visited Jerusalem in the middle of the 19th century. Worburton wrote: "He found eight

Jews only who were converted to Christianity and one of them said to him: It seems that Zion is the last place which may be suitable to convince the Jew to leave his ancestors' religion. Lord Ashly who was one of the most enthusiastic Britishers for the idea of Jewish colonization in Palestine and who worked for it all along his life on religious grounds, stated at the end of his life as follows: "I am afraid we have been enthusiastic about a purely human project

thereafter we imagined it to be God's will."

Political developments have proven however, that the backing away the insane project by one or more persons did not affect the general trend. Britain invaded Palestine and was given mandate over it and the Balfour Declaration was issued. Israel later captured Arab Palestine through the use of the cross and the sword. The Jews, on the other hand, must have joked about their conversion in return for Palestine.

Their answer to the conversion was practical and effective: They chased Christian missions and encroached on Christian holy places. A major crisis is still raging in Israel over objection to the establishment of a university over the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem by a Christian group, the Mormons.

Some questions should be asked in the end following the recent visit to the Rome Synagogue: Are the prophecies of the Bible still linked to the return of the Jews to Palestine? Has the idea been embraced by the Catholic Church after the Protestants had miserably failed to put into effect?

It is perhaps a waste of time to await the Vatican's answer after the Chief Rabbi has vowed to maintain silence over the visit. The Jews, however, gave the answer when they implicitly declared that their primary goal was political manipulation which has already taken them to Palestine. The old weapon is still required for future stages.

Le Monde wrote following the Pope's visit, quoting informed sources in Rome: Despite the announcement that politics would be kept out of the Synagogue, yet the political implication of the visit is as important as the religious implication. The Jews, though they recognize the importance of forgetting the past, still blame Christians for not fully appreciating the central position of the land of Israel in the Jewish doctrine.

The French daily also wrote: "It is hoped that the visit will eventually pave the way for direct negotiations about the future of Jerusalem and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Vatican."

The Israeli radio, on the other hand, quoted a member of the Papal Mission in Jerusalem as saying that the Vatican's recognition of Israel is now a question of the timing. He pointed out that relations between the Vatican and Israel are not the same as relations with any other country, implying that these relations are not only between states but also between two religions.

It is worthwhile to stare at a sad and expressive portrait which meets the shadows of the past, the past experience and the fears of the near and far future. Is it creditable if naive apologists or those who think us extremely gullible, wish us to believe the visit was a courteous one or an innocent religious contact? The matter will not be explained away by interpretations or statements which are also a part of the sad portrait. The question involved, however, needs to be carefully considered by the Arabs, Muslims and Christians who should avert a forthcoming storm and work jointly against the repercussions of this visit.

By Pascal B. Karmy

WHEN CHRISTIANITY was no longer the subject of persecution in the Roman Empire, the Pope whose religious title is the Bishop of Rome and Vicar of St. Peter, exercised religious authority only. However, with the decline and disintegration of the Roman Empire following the Barbarian invasions of Rome around the 4th century AD and the inability of the Eastern Roman Emperor (in Constantinople) to help Rome, the Pope also became a temporal ruler. The Pope's temporal authority was heightened in the 6th century AD with the accession to the Papal Seat of St. Gregory the Great in the year 590 AD. His Papacy laid the foundation for the religious, moral and political authority of the Medieval Papacy. He re-organized the papal states in Italy thus providing an economic foundation for the Christian power. The papal states included also Avignon and Venaissin in French territory. Thus the Pope exercised spiritual authority over the Catholic world and temporal power over Rome and its states. Temporal authority, however, was not a guarantee for absolute independence.

The decadence of the Pope's temporal authority started at the end of the 18th century. The Treaty of Tolentino imposed by Napoleon Bonaparte on 19 February 1797 entailed the loss of some of the papal territories mainly those of Avignon and Venaissin in France. In 1809, Napoleon issued what is called the Schœnbrunn Decree whereby he annexed the Church states but provided for a special status for the Pope's property and palace and a special juridical status for the City of Rome considered as the first seat of Christianity. The Congress of Vienna which took place in 1815 after the fall and exile of Napoleon, restored the pontifical sovereignty but with some limitations. It is not necessary to detail here the results of the revolutions which took place in Europe in 1831 and 1848 which divested the Pope of his temporal power but guaranteed the independence of his spiritual authority. We come therefore to 20 September 1870 when the Italian troops entered Rome and annexed for good the Papal states to the Kingdom of Italy. Only the Vatican enclave remained unclaimed by the Italian political authorities.

La Loi des Garanties

On 13 May 1871, the Italian government issued a special law called "La Loi des Garanties" or the Law of Guarantees. This Law recognized the Pope as an inviolable sovereign, that he enjoys all the honours accorded to a sovereign and any attack on him was equated to a lese-majesté. It recognized the Pope's pre-eminence accorded to him by the Catholic sovereigns. The Law considered the apostolic palaces of the Vatican and Lateran including all the edifices, gardens, and Castel Gandolfo as inviolable and enjoying immunity from interference by the Italian public authorities. Investigation, search or sequestration of documents, papers, books and registers of the Pontiff or of the pontifical congregations were prohibited by the Law. The latter provided that the Pope's envoys to foreign governments enjoy the usual prerogatives and immunities in accordance with international law.

Similarly, envoys of foreign governments accredited to the Pope enjoy in Italy the same prerogatives and privileges accorded to diplomatic agents. The Law also guaranteed the freedom of correspondence to the Pope with the episcopate and with the world without the Italian government's interference. Thus the Pope established in the Vatican, post and telegraph offices. Those were some of but not all the provisions of the Law of Guarantees. How-

The international status of the Holy See and Vatican

ever, the Holy See did not accept this Law mainly because it did not recognize the Papal sovereignty over a specific territory and was a precarious law as it was issued unilaterally by the Italian government. The situation remained the same as described above between the Holy See and the Italian government for about sixty years until the conclusion of the Agreements of 11 February 1929.

The Lateran Agreements of 1929

These agreements put an end to the legal conflict between the Holy See and the Italian government and resolved what is called "The Roman Question" resulting from the annexation of Rome to Italy in 1870. The Agreements included (a) a Concordat that is to say the agreement which regulated the Catholic Church affairs in Italy and safeguarded its interests and (b) the Lateran Treaty which regulated the international status of the Holy See. Both of them survived the disappearance of the monarchy in Italy and was moreover confirmed by Article 7 of the Italian Constitution of 1947.

The Lateran Treaty provided, inter alia, for the following: It recognized the Vatican City with all its dependencies as a state entirely separate from other parts of Italy and over which the Holy See has exclusive jurisdiction. Consequently, no interference on the part of the Italian government may be manifested there. It recognized the sovereignty of the Holy See in the international domain in accordance with its traditions and with the requirements of its mission in the world. The provisions on diplomatic relations are similar to those in the Law of Guarantees subject to two important differences. First, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Italian State, the apostolic delegate being in this case the dean of the diplomatic corps, the second, that diplomats accredited to the Holy See shall not be subjected to restrictions by the Italian Government even in times of war although the diplomats' residences may be situated outside the Vatican City.

Although the Lateran Treaty affirmed the sovereign status of the Holy See in international law, the latter declared that he remains outside all temporal rivalries between other states and shall not participate in international meetings summoned to settle such matters unless the parties to the dispute make a joint appeal to its mission of peace, and in any case however, the Holy See reserves the right of exercising its moral and spiritual power. The Vatican City shall remain neutral and inviolable and this in fact was its situation during World War II.

The status of the Vatican City

As stated above, the Vatican City was created by the Lateran Treaty. The question arises whether the Vatican City is a State. Some jurists reply affirmatively on the grounds that under the Treaty the Italian State recognized the sovereignty of the Holy See in the international domain and its exclusive jurisdiction over the Vatican City. A number of states (more than 107) recognize the Holy See and have diplomatic relations with him and has been a party to bilateral and multilateral conventions.

Further, there can be no doubt that the Lateran Treaty of 1929 had the character of an inter-

national one since its purpose was to regulate and clarify the international status of the Holy See and the Vatican City, matters which are clearly within the sphere of international law as prescribed in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969.

From the functional point of view, however, the Vatican City is proximate to a state if not a state in the full meaning of that term. Other jurists deny the statehood Law that "The problem of personality divorced from territorial base is difficult to isolate because of the interaction of the Vatican City, the Holy See, and the Roman Catholic Church."

The Holy See is not a member

A Cardinal has recently stated that the Vatican will not recognize Israel until the last Arab country has done so. Indeed it is inconceivable that the Holy See would recognize diplomatically Israel which has brutally expelled thousands of Palestinians from their homeland in refusing to allow them to return there, and is oppressing, mistreating and deporting them in the Occupied Territories.



Pope John Paul II: having a dialogue on one of his numerous tours abroad

of the Vatican City on the grounds of its small territory (about 44 hectares) its lack of population apart from the resident functionaries who automatically regain their original nationality on the termination of their employment, and the absence of a political power. However, that may be, the Vatican City is widely recognized as a state with treaty-making capacity.

The international status of the Holy See

Both the Holy See and the State of the Vatican enjoy international personality, i.e. both are subjects of international law. But the personality of the Holy See is distinct from that of the Vatican City. The former is a non-territorial institution and the latter is a state. According to Graham in his book "Vatican Diplomacy: A study of Church and State on the International Plane," "the Papacy as a religious organ is a subject of international law and capable of international rights and duties. The fact that the Holy See is a non-territorial institution is no longer regarded as denying it international personality. It can enter into legally binding conventions known as concordats. In the world of diplomacy, the Pope enjoys the rights of active and passive legation. He can send and receive representatives who are public ministers in the sense of international law." (quoted in Harris' Cases and Materials on International Law at page 143). However, Ian Brownlie notes at page 68 of his book "Principles of Public International

Law of the United Nations but has an observer there. He is a member of the UN High Commissioner for the Refugees, has an observer at the UNESCO, the FAO and WHO and in other UN specialized agencies. The Holy See is a party of the IAEA, participated in the conferences on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 in Vienna, on the Maritime Laws of Brussels in 1962 and on the Law of the Seas in Geneva in 1958. In conjunction with UNRWA, the Holy See assists the Palestine refugees in kind and in services under the umbrella of the Apostolic Mission. It sponsors or contributes to thousands of charitable, educational, scientific and cultural institutions all over the world. The Caritas Internationalis for example has its headquarters in the Vati-

convened by the late Pope John XXIII in 1962, and remained in session to 1985 during the reign of the late Pope Paul VI. One of the most important declarations issued by this Council on 28 October 1965 was called Nostra Aetate on the Relations of the Church to non-Christian Religions including relations with the Jews. The relevant passage on the Jews reads as follows: "Even if the Jewish authorities, together with their followers, urged the death of Christ, what was done to him in his Passion cannot be blamed on all Jews at that time indiscriminately, or on the Jews of today. Although the Church is the new people of God, the Jews should not be presented as rejected by God or accursed, as though this followed from the Scripture. Therefore all must take care not in instruction and in preaching the Word of God, they should not teach anything which is not a complete agreement with the truth of the Gospel and the spirit of Christ."

Thus the declaration does not absolve all the Jews of the responsibility for the death of Christ as it squarely lays it upon the shoulders of the Jewish leaders and their followers. This may be a reasonable conclusion drawn from the four Gospels of the New Testament, and its motive was to urge religious tolerance and combat anti-semitism. However, the Jews were not at all happy with the Declaration as some of them like the anti-Christian Jewish writers Jules Isaac and Joshua Yehuda and others deny the responsibility of the Jewish leaders for the death of Christ and put the blame solely on the Romans. The prime mover of the Declaration was Cardinal Bea who, it is said, met with American Jewish leaders in New York. Two hundred and fifty Bishops voted against the Declaration including all the Arabs and most of the Latin American Bishops and Cardinals.

The well-known French writer Vicomte Léon de Poncins had this to say on the Declaration in his book entitled "Judaism and the Vatican" at page 144: "The condemnation before the Council comes with historical truth such as it appears from the accounts of the Evangelists — it is the leaders of Judaism and their followers who are responsible for the death of Christ. Strictly speaking, one can say that the whole of the Jewish people was not consulted and does not carry the direct responsibility for it, but the question of collective responsibility is very complex. In fact, the decision of leaders always involves the collective responsibility of peoples, even if the latter have taken no part in the decision, and in the last resort it is the peoples who undergo its consequences."

And on page 148, de Poncins says: "Jules Isaac protests violently in his works against the principle of collective responsibility of Israel and Rabbi Kaplan echoes him. But on the subject of collective responsibility, the Jews place themselves in a false position which renders them very vulnerable. They furiously repulse any suggestion of collective responsibility when they themselves are vehemently insist upon it when it is to their advantage to do so. Indeed the German people were declared collectively responsible for Hitler's anti-Jewish measures and every taxpayer in Federal Germany pays considerable sums every year to the state of Israel by way of indemnification for the wrongs undergone by international Judaism at the hands of Hitler."

But one cannot refuse the principle of collective responsibility when it is not to one's advantage and claim it when it is. If this principle is not admitted, and it would

The second Vatican Council

This is one of the most important councils which was originally

Centre helps to solve problems for Western expatriates

By Ghislaine Hubbard
Compass News Features

FARNHAM, England — John B. Farnham, one of his company's achievers. Steadily, he mounted the career ladder with a promotion every two years, and was manager of a large department before reaching 30. He was ripe for a new challenge, which duty mandated in the form of a lucrative two-year posting to the Sultanate of Brunei. John was a friendly, affable chap, but he had never been of Europe, and he destroyed his credibility and damaged his company's reputation within days of his arrival.

It happened at a party thrown for him by his new boss, a Brunei citizen. As he made his exit, incoherently wanting to show his appreciation, John grasped his hostess in a big hug, planted a kiss on her cheek and patted her five-year-old son on his head. National and expatriates alike fell silent at the blunder. In many non-Western countries, it is highly offensive to embrace a woman, while touching a person's head is taboo in some nations for religious reasons.

John tried to re-establish trust in the following weeks, but he never quite understood the cultural differences that separated him from his new environment, and his posting was not a success. His experience is far from unique. Reliable statistics say one in seven Europeans sent to work abroad fails to adapt to the different way of life and has to be sent home early. The US figure is even more disturbing — nearly one in three. Each foreign posting costs employers at least \$225,000. Repatriation figures tell only half the story. There is no guarantee that

those who do stay the course will be successful. People who refuse to admit they are not functioning properly can create a trail of havoc even more damaging to their companies.

A highly competent executive who was sent to Japan did so badly that he cost his firm — an American food manufacturer — 80 per cent of its business in that country. Western companies are beginning to recognize that they have to do something to help people to settle into foreign environments if they are to avoid the penalties they suffer both financially and in terms of reputation if things do not work out. The Royal Dutch Shell group, which has some 5,000 expatriates working in more than 100 countries around the world, is among the select 18 per cent of organizations that have established a standard technique to ease cultural adaptation for staff going to work abroad.

At least 95 per cent of its employees are given individual attention from one of its area desks specializing in every region of the world, and those being sent to sensitive areas — around 35 per cent — undergo a week's residential course in Britain or the Netherlands. Some 1,300 people receive briefings of one kind or other every year. "We are very conscious that the world is changing and companies sending people overseas have to pay much more attention to local feelings," said David Wheatley, head of Shell's Expatriate Division. "When I first joined the company 28 years ago, people going abroad automatically found themselves in higher strata of society; the atmosphere was rather ex-colonial and they could more or less behave how they did

back home. But as independence has spread throughout Third World countries, attitudes have had to alter. Shell no longer owns large operations overseas — it has to work in partnership with national ones."

Shell has proof its methods pay off. Two years ago the group ran a series of special courses in conjunction with a unique British organization, the Centre for International Briefing, at Farnham Castle in Surrey, to train more than 100 of its staff who were being sent to Jubail, Saudi Arabia, to work on the construction and subsequent operation of a new refinery. Expatriates who had already lived and worked in the area, as well as Saudi Arabians, offered experienced advice and explained what life was really like. The company discovered that people who had been briefed settled in more quickly and successfully than those who had been hired directly and had not been prepared in the same way. The group has decided that all graduate entrants will be sent for compulsory cross-cultural training — whether or not they have been earmarked for a foreign posting. "It's difficult to teach an old dog new tricks," said Wheatley. More attention is being given to graduates from Third World countries who experience similar problems in adapting when they come to Europe.

About 1,500 people undergo regional courses every year at Farnham, where they are given a systematic introduction to their new working and living environment. Ghislaine Hubbard is a freelance journalist who travels frequently to developing countries.

Cont'd from page 6

seem that the Council opted in favour of the negative, it is hard to say why Israel continues to exact a heavy tribute from the German people. Similarly, in this light, the Nuremberg trial loses part of its justification. It should be added that the Declaration on the relations with the Jews is a mere guideline for the Catholics on purely Jewish relations with the Jews. Yet Jules Isaac and the Jewish cohort were not happy with it and continued to attack Christianity because the latter is an eternal challenge to Judaism as can be concluded from the four Gospels and the well-known Epistles of St. Paul who, after Christ, had really laid down the foundations of Christianity and severed it from Judaism.

The Pope's visit to the Jewish Synagogue in Rome

This visit which took place last April does not evoke any particular as it was made on religious grounds and had no political connotation or implications. In his speech in the synagogue, the Pope did not utter a word about Israel and a Vatican spokesman later stated that the Papal visit had been purely religious in nature.

Rabbi Toaff and Giacomo Saban head of the Jewish community in Rome tried to exploit the visit and called for the Vatican to recognize Israel, but they utterly failed. The Vatican has refused to recognize Israel and will not do so until the Palestinians' rights to freedom and independence have been acknowledged by Israel. For this reason, the Pope has refused to visit Jerusalem under Israeli occupation. We may point out also that the Papal Delegate presents his

credentials in Amman and not in Jerusalem. A Cardinal has recently stated that the Vatican will not recognize Israel until the last Arab country has done so. Indeed, it is inconceivable that the Holy See would recognize diplomatically Israel which has brutally expelled thousands of Palestinians from their homeland and is refusing to allow them to return thereto, and is oppressing, mistreating and deporting them in the Occupied Territories. Many of the Christian Churches have become a sort of museums because there are no Christian Palestinians to worship in them.

The recognition of Israel in such appalling circumstances would not only be inopportune but absolutely unjust to the Palestinians and would cause an uproar in all Christian communities in the Middle East including the Arab and Muslim world.

The Vatican instruction on Christian freedom and liberation.

The Vatican issued last April the above instruction which is to the effect that the Church is determined to respond to the anxiety of the temporary man as he endures oppression and yearns for freedom. It declared that it is perfectly legitimate that those who suffer oppression on the part of the wealthy or politically powerful should take action. Armed struggle was considered permissible as a last resort against tyranny, in commenting on the instruction, the American Newsweek magazine of 14 April commented as follows: "The instruction was a document likely to startle those who have thought of the Church under Pope John Paul II as a renewed bastion of

conservatism. While hardly a call for revolution, Rome's statement strongly suggested that, in some parts of the world, revolution would have the blessing of the Church."

Thus we may confidently say that the new Church instruction has come to justify and enforce the right of the Palestinians to struggle by using all means available to them, against Israel and Zionism which have usurped their country. Indeed, Palestinians have, a fortiori, much stronger reasons to resort to armed struggle against foreign occupation than for example, the Contras in Nicaragua or those in Angola who are fighting not a foreign usurper but their own governments. In this connection, it should be mentioned that Pope John Paul II had a few years ago received at the Vatican PLO Chief Yasser Arafat notwithstanding the criticism of Israel and the world Jewry. On every occasion presented to him the Pope has not failed to support the Palestinians and condemn Israel expansionist policies.

The writer holds a Diploma in Philosophy and Letters and also an LLB degree. He was a lawyer in Palestine during the Mandate and subsequently became a Legal Advisor in the UN in Vienna and Beirut.



New challenges for Arab-Americans

A LEADING Arab-American activist, Dr. James Zogby, has predicted in a recent article that 1986 should prove to be a record year for Arab-American political involvement. Arab-Americans, he says, will be running for office, organizing grass roots political campaigns, and playing a vital role in both the Republican and Democratic parties and in the new National Rainbow Coalition founded by Rev. Jesse Jackson.

This November, Arab-Americans will be running for major state-wide elective offices in six of the 50 States. In addition, two current Arab-American members of Congress will be seeking re-election, and at least 11 others will be competing for state senate seats in five other states.

In four states — New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Minnesota — Arab-Americans are running for the seat of governors. In New Hampshire, for instance, John Sununu a Palestinian-American who is the current Governor of the state is seeking a re-election.

Arab-Americans have actually started to get organized during the 1984 election campaigns, and they were undoubtedly able to exhibit a solid presence and influence in the campaigns of both the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as in the presidential bid of Rev. Jesse Jackson.

In fact, their increased political role has been most clearly demonstrated in Mr. Jackson's campaigns in which they were able to raise \$300,000.

While it might be wise for Arab-Americans to try to broaden their base of activism and political involvement to include the two major parties and other minor political fronts, it is much wiser for them to think to define their goals and to clearly identify their friends and enemies within the political spectrum in the United States.

It would be adding insult to injury most probably to ask Arab-Americans who supported the Reagan-Bush ticket in the 1984 presidential campaigns how they feel now with Reagan taking an unprecedented pro-Israel stand on all issues across the board, and with the present mounting of anti-Arab spirit of his administration.

Do they feel disappointed, surprised and let down? Were they indeed hoping that their active support for his (Ethnic Voters) programme in the elections was going to help him win his unequivocal support for Israel?

We realize, of course, that these questions are painful for some well-meaning Arab-Americans, but they are meant actually to shock some disillusioned Arab-Americans into realizing that it just does not pay to support politicians who have their vested interests somewhere else.

It should be stated, however, that Americans of Arab descent are now facing a situation that requires them to work even harder for their just cause. Reports have it that anti-Arab sentiment in the US is unusually high these days as a result of Mr. Reagan's indiscriminate crusade against what he calls terrorism.

While Arabs have indeed been first victims of irresponsible Zionist violence in Occupied Palestine and are still being unjustly victimized by racist practices in many parts of the world, the West and the United States in particular have succeeded in establishing a most unfortunate parity between Arabs and terrorism.

In view of these new challenges and to counter negative anti-Arab stereotyping, Arab-Americans are actually left with no alternative but to end their disagreements and to work harder together to protect their own interests and image within their own country, and to help create a favourable atmosphere and a positive image for their nation which should act as a deterrent against new crusades and negative sentiments.

Arab-Americans should not, however, be left alone fighting to accomplish favourable images for themselves and for their countries of origin. All Arabs are indeed called upon to partake in this important mission in standing up for rights and defending their collectively endangered image not only in the United States, but actually all over the world. The challenge, in other words is tremendous and it can only be met by concerted and collective efforts.

Arab-American are unfortunately unduly sensitive over the question of soliciting help from their Arab brethren. One leading Arab-American activist asked me to stop my tape-recorder when I asked him in an interview in Washington last year if his pro-Arab organization had received help from Arab countries. "This information," he said, "could be very damaging to my organization."

I could not understand then nor do I understand now why Zionists can openly boast about their uncritical support for Israel while Arab-Americans are still reluctant to even acknowledge the fact that they are willing to work for the interest of their countries of origin. I could not understand then, nor can I understand now why it is wrong for Arab countries to declare their support for these pro-Arab groups.

If they fear that Zionists are going to use the issue of Arab support to damage the credibility of these Arab-American groups, I think it is high time Zionists are reminded that what is right for them is also right for others.

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New strategy

IT SEEMS the Iraqi leadership has opted for a drastic change in both its military and political strategies. The successful penetration of Iraqi forces into Iranian territories in the Mahran sector has ended an incessant policy which the Iraqis had followed over since they withdrew from Iranian lands about five years ago.

The message was clear then as it is clear today. Iraq does not want to either prolong or perpetuate the Gulf war. It has heeded all calls for an end to hostilities on every front and accepted invitations to settle its differences with Iran at the negotiation table. Iran on the other hand rejected all calls for a peaceful settlement and has waged a frenzied war of attrition, of which it became its major victim, with the vain hopes that Iraq will in the end give in to the swarms of human invasions on Iraqi troops. The Faw operation which ended in Iran's occupation of few square kilometres at the northern end of the Arabian Gulf in Iraq territory did not help inflate Iranian vanity. A further escalation of the war was mounted with a massive loss of life and economic losses to account for.

It was then that Iraq decided to abandon its defensive tactics and make a show of force which the Iranian leaders in Tehran should do well to grasp. Iraqi troops ventured easily into Iranian positions in Mahran to deal a political blow to Iranian hawks who promised their exhausted citizenry that it was just a matter of short time before victorious Iranians will march to 'Najaf and Karbala'.

No one can blame Iraq for adopting this new strategy. First, if the Iranians still want to fight then they will have to do that on their own land and be on the defensive for a change. Second, if the Iranians wanted to negotiate, which is what every one is hoping for, then an Iraqi withdrawal from Mahran and other conquered territories will be a tempting and face-saving price for it.

South Africa's intransigence

ONCE AGAIN, Pieter Botha's apartheid government has grossly displayed a total disregard for international law. This time, instead of looking inward to find a lasting panacea for the 'disease' gnawing at the fabric of the racist society, it has decided, in a cunning manner, to flex its military muscle externally.

We thought South Africa with all the sophisticated weapons in its arsenal would take on a contemporary adversary. Rather, it has chosen, in a cowardly manner, to release its frustrated feelings on defenceless frontline countries — Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. By attacking these innocent countries, the apartheid regime has proved that its myopic outlook, naivete and crass ignorance is on the rampage.

But let us ask, why these attacks? Of course, South Africa claims its aim is to wipe out isolated pockets of ANC resistance or what it terms 'terrorist transit facilities'. This assertion is indeed intangible and a complete fallacy. We are aware of the real motives: It is simply to satisfy the demented whims of the die-hard racist white conservatives who, feeling uncomfortable with the impending black majority rule, accuse Botha of 'drifting out too far' by granting concessions to the blacks.

Moreover, whoever proposed these attacks could not have dealt the racist regime a more telling blow. For, the assaults took place at the most wrong time. A group of 'Eminent Commonwealth personalities' were in Pretoria to arrange a truce between the minority white regime and the African National Congress. Thus, these raids have thrown the peace initiative completely out of the window.

Luckily, the attack has not dampened the spirits of the countries affected. Rather, it has strengthened their resolve to continue with their unflinching support for their black brothers in the apartheid enclave. In the usual vein, the entire world has voiced out its condemnations. But is it enough?

The writing is on the wall and we feel sorry for Botha and his cohorts. They are refusing to learn an important lesson: History often repeats itself. What lessons did we gather from the American fiasco in Vietnam? That if a people have the determination and the will to be free, no amount of suppression or military might would ever deter them. There are voices of reason, sanity and moderation in South Africa. We call on Botha to heed them. The movement for liberation will not abate until certain conditions are fulfilled — Introduction of universal adult suffrage for the blacks and the release of Nelson Mandela.

May people Read (3)

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Member of the World League of
Islamic Writers

THE IMAGE and teachings of the celebrated Muslim thinker, noble poet and philosopher, Muhammad Iqbal of Lahore haunted me the whole day long and something was whispering to me in my innermost being, "O man be a writer for writing sake or be a writer for any worldly gain; there is no use or effect of any faculty or capability unless the 'self' is purged by true piety."

What is the difference between a faithful believer and a pagan anarchist of it is not the fact that a sincere believer, thinking of his after-life, of being returned to Allah, becomes ashamed of doing evil, of adopting any final aim other than the refinement of the heart and the mind so that only good deeds can be done by the "purified self".

The greatness of Muslims who bore peace and justice to the vision and hearing of most peoples in the world, in a mere one decade of sincere fighting for Allah's cause on earth, were great by merit of their chaste hearts and quiet minds.

It is the 'self' inside us that decides the shape of our society, and our absolute destiny. Human values cannot conquer tendencies for egotism, pride and exploitation except when the 'self' is ennobled by real fear of Allah; by refusing to commit evil. To write for Muslims or even non-Muslims in Ramadan requires first of all that the writer has really conquered his passions. No words can reach heaven without pure and refined thoughts. Utterance needs a reasoning mind that builds up the will to do good and really do it.

It's a real tragedy that there are those whose hungry stomachs and sweet tongues betray them as pious while in fact their relation to Islam is as thin as a dancer's robe. You hear most eloquent and knowledgeable rhetorics uttered by some of the intelligent about his religion, its greatness and future. But ask them why they would not go to the mosque on hearing the cry for prayers you hear. None would condescend and go to Allah... Ask them to volunteer in a campaign for assistance or practical experience that requires effort and sacrifice and you find that almost none has responded.

Do we still require to suffer more so that our surffance can purify the 'self' inside each of us? Or need we an absolutely new approach to religion and learning?

Allah surely never changes the plight of any tormented people until they utterly change all that is within their 'selves'. This is the real challenge for which Ramadan is set up to create.

The Geneva negotiations: personalities involved

By Thomas W. Netter
Compass News Features

GENEVA, Switzerland — In Deadly Gambits, a widely-read book about the US-Soviet arms control talks, Time magazine journalist Strobe Talbot depicted the chief Soviet negotiator as a man with a strong throat and Rabelaisian appetites. True or not, the many stories about Victor Karpov do not abate the Soviet diplomat and have done nothing to dissuade the Kremlin from entrusting him with a mandate to negotiate issues affecting the future of mankind.

Karpov's opposite number, US chief negotiator Max M. Kampelman, is a complete contrast. Soft-spoken but steady-eyed, Kampelman has never been the target of gossip like his Soviet counterpart. Quick-witted and sharp in his public comments, Kampelman is regarded as a model diplomat who sticks strictly to the book. The two men are the most public figures of the delegations that meet three times a week when talks are in session to discuss a wide range of arms control issues.

The Geneva negotiations cover intermediate-range nuclear forces such as Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles facing Soviet SS-20s in Europe; medium-range missiles in Asia; long-range strategic forces such as bombers and land-and-sea launched ballistic missiles; and space issues — primarily the US Strategic Defence Initiative, the anti-missile project popularly called "Star Wars."

Neither delegation will say at what time meetings are planned or where, but almost invariably they arrive at the alternating venues — the Soviet Mission to the UN and the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency offices in a grimy building in downtown Geneva — not will delegates talk to journalists about the issues under discussion, in keeping with a confidentiality agreement in Washington and Moscow and occasionally in NATO or Warsaw Pact capitals.

Some observers find it ironic that this is the only agreement to emerge so far from the year-old talks. Karpov, however, enjoys bantering with the press, often to the dismay of the Americans, who have occasionally criticized his comments. Speaking halting but precise English with a broad Russian accent, accompanied by sweeping hand gestures, Karpov appears to be inspired by the television camera; and also says journalists reporting his statements by attractive female reporters. Karpov, 67

though younger than Kampelman, is the most experienced official on either side. He was deputy to Vladimir Semenov, Soviet chief negotiator during much of the SALT II talks in the 1970s, and was named head of delegation when the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) began in 1981.

His apparent fondness for liquor and romantic antics — including a reported assignment once in an underground car park — lead observers to believe he is considered highly competent at home to survive the occasional misstep. But if journalists see him as cordial, friendly and colourful, some diplomats who know him privately are not so enamoured. "Karpov is a rather nasty piece of work," said one NATO diplomat who asked to remain anonymous. "He's a typical Russian negotiator, hard-nosed and very pressure-oriented, a formidable opponent in any talks."

Kampelman, 65, was a legal counsel to former US Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and has been a member of conservative organizations including the Coalition for a Democratic Majority and the Committee on the Present Danger, which has criticized past US-Soviet arms pacts. The chief negotiator appears to have been chosen by the Reagan administration for his political background, despite his lack of experience in arms control.

Kampelman served as US ambassador and chief of delegation to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in Madrid from 1980 to 1983, where he engaged in near-constant sparring with Moscow.

"The Americans have chosen their negotiators very carefully," said the NATO diplomat. "Kampelman is very good. His experience in Madrid means he is tough and good at talking to the Soviets. He knows how to deal with them, even if he hasn't had much to do with arms control."

The balding, medium-height Kampelman is backed by a career diplomat, Maynard Gittman, who at 52 has more diplomatic experience than any other member of the American negotiating team, and a new face, Ronald E. Lehman II, 38, the youngest senior member of the US group.

Thomas W. Netter writes and broadcasts for foreign media on Swiss and international affairs.

History books

IT HAS been a long time since I was divorced from my history text books. But I can vaguely remember that as students, we were exposed to various periods of ancient and modern history of the Arab and Islamic worlds. We studied Islamic history from the times of Prophet Mohammed to the demise of the Ottoman Empire early this century. We looked upon the various historical processes which all the Arab countries plunged through from the beginning of the 18th century to the euphoric independent eras of the 1950s and 60s. Our understanding of the world around us was derived from what we were taught to accept in our school text books.

Looking back at these bygone days, one finds it difficult to draw a clear picture of this region's ancient past. There were no basic elements in teaching involving the presentation of the Middle East's history, its glorious and dark ages, the onslaught of foreign crusades against it and the factors which made it what it is today.

These thoughts preoccupied me as I watched an episode of a Spanish-made documentary on the "Scientific Legacy of the Arab World" recently presented on Jordan Television. Feeling sorry for ourselves was not the only idea which stormed through my brain. I was appalled at the little I know about my culture's achievements and its contributions to mankind. More than half the names of Muslim scholars and scientists were foreign to me. I blame myself for not taking into my own heritage. The legacy which was left to us by our forefathers has been indeed neglected by scores of modern-day writers and researchers. We speak of our golden past but we can hardly hide our ignorance of its details.

Memorandum

By Osama El-Sherif



Our attachment to the past is superficial; cosmetic. As we dig deeper, we discover that we are aliens in our own territory. The problem for me started when I was a young man reading history books at school. I knew more about the Napoleonic wars and the Magna Carta than of Muslim presence in Spain, for example, or Muslim scientists like Al Bahrani, Al Idriai and Al Afghani.

I am sure that there are those who would come forward and say that we need to revise our history books, re-write history in a way that the coming generation would know more about their heritage than we did. I agree. But the responsibility does not lie in the area of re-writing old text books. It is also the task of the various media especially the television to investigate the enormous wealth of the past and present it to the hungry masses who have been misled by Western and hostile media in an attempt to detach them from their cultural identity and heritage.

The crusade to debate us from our ancient links is nothing new to us. It is by realizing this and taking measures to upset it that we shall be saving the next generations from a destructive cycle of cultural alienation. We can start by slowly re-examining history textbooks, redrawing the emphasis so that a strong understanding of the structure of the Islamic civilization, its achievements, foundations and principles are en-

graved on our children's minds. Why not have an annual day for Muslim scientists past and present? Why not create awards for Muslim scholars, even young promising students, to be named after famous Muslims 'Ulama' like Ibn Jabr, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Al Haltham and others in the various fields of chemistry, architecture, astronomy, physics and others. Why not make these names and what they stand for household terms.

A campaign to increase our knowledge of our recent and ancient past will only help deter attempts to demoralize the Arabs by their enemies. It will also remind the world, and perhaps ourselves, that we are not terrorists and barbarians, but a nation that has given mankind the flame of knowledge and the will to search for the truth, which later sparked the West's cherished Age of Enlightenment.

Looking at that Spanish-produced programme on Arabs' legacies to the world, I wonder why it is not us who produce such programmes. If non-Arab and Muslims, like the Spanish, acknowledge the great influence we had on their own civilization's advancement why can't we believe the same. Let us not just boast about a history we know little about. Let us make our past a source of inspiration and contemplation. Let us not bury it like the sins we commit today; instead let us make a pledge to resurrect it from the depths of anonymity.

South Africa launches an export drive into arms market

By Dennis R. Chaplin
Compass News Features

LONDON — Ever since the South African defence equipment manufacturer Armscor created a surprise with its display of indigenous-produced weapons at the Athens Defence Trade Fair in 1982, the company has become a familiar participant at international arms exhibitions.

Assessing Armscor's presence at exhibitions in the first months of 1986, British defence analysts have observed a massive marketing drive by the South Africans aimed at the Third World, with several products on show for the first time.

At Chile's FIDA 1986 International Air Show, Armscor found a country where it is welcome to display export goods — including a full-scale model of its new tandem layout Alpha XH1 combat helicopter, developed from experience in Namibia and Angola. Would-be customers who flock to Pretoria 3-20217 will get the kind of sales pitch used by Israeli armament exporters, who boast that their equipment is home-produced and "combat-proven."

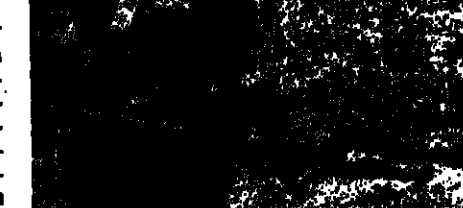
Armscor has followed that line with its motto, "combat-proven reliability." It says South Africa's defence force "is also our greatest force," providing the initiative and experience to produce battle-tested weaponry at well below Western prices. Emphasizing the close relationship it enjoys with the armed forces, Armscor says it provides "creative answers to tactical problems;" it says its indigenous arms manufacturing "was born of necessity, tested under fire. Offering "an uncommonly wide range of products" constructed to NATO standards, the company says it has to make the best products under international embargo conditions, since its biggest customer is the South African military.

Offered for immediate export are a full range of army, navy and air force weaponry, armoured vehicles, grenades, mines, mortars, advanced electronics, including communications and surveillance systems, more than 140 types of ammunition and "individual instruction," even in combat zones back home. Armscor chief Piet Marais was deputed when South African-produced weapons first went on international show in 1982 — the G-6 155 mm artillery system, a

127 mm rocket system based on the Soviet multiple-launch "Stalin Organ" and a wide range of small arms and ammunition. For him, this was Pretoria making a mockery of embargoes, "a dream come true," he said.

Marais said, "International interest in our products was unbelievable" — a kick-start in arms marketing which for four years has been netting Pretoria more than it dares admit from the current unrest, but more to feed the home arms industry.

The UN Special Committee Against Apartheid said in a recent 94-page report on Pretoria's military build-up that it is difficult to pin down precise figures and allocation of funds due to the "deceptive" nature of the South African military budget. Finance Minister Barend du Plessis claimed there was only a "modest increase" of 8.1 per cent in defence spending for 1985-86, compared with 21.4 per cent in 1984-85.



South Africa troops in action

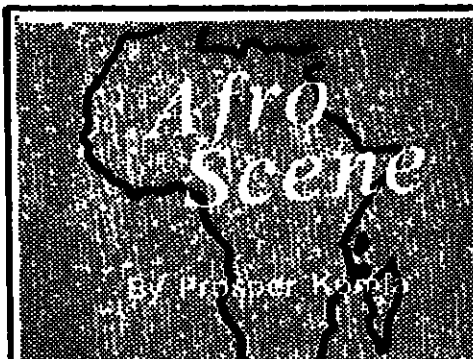
But the UN committee pointed out that construction and maintenance of military bases are funded by the Department of Community Development, while the Health and Welfare Department deals with military medical services. What is channelled into Armscor is therefore unclear, but recent improvement and widening in range of armaments on offer suggest massive increases.

Armscor has just established what South African security expert Helmoed-Roemer Heitman calls "one of the most comprehensive vehicle proving grounds anywhere" to test and promote its armoured vehicles, especially the mine-resistant model bought by countries like Sri Lanka.

Marketing by video has shown testing of the nuclear-capable G6 gun, the excellence of the XH1 helicopter, gas turbine and jet engines, guided missiles, armoured vehicles, missile boats, and a vast array of advanced military technology and other weapons such as cluster bombs. What is important to Armscor is that these are all new "home-made" products, albeit based partly on Israeli and internationally-pirated technology.

Armscor uses consultant front companies to plant representatives in Western countries with a view to scouting and buying military technology. The company says this "enables us to develop advanced weapon systems," naturally at minimal research and development cost. As with Israel, arms self-sufficiency has become a fetish for Pretoria, not just to supply the armed forces but to boost the fragile economy by tapping the Third World arms market with cut-price weapons.

Part of this based on Pretoria's extensive licence-production contracts with France, Italy and Israel, but an increasing proportion is "home-made" arms. The first quarter of 1986 saw a mini-budget boost for the military to the order of \$117 million, some to cover internal security operations arising



Sierra Leone: The era of President Momoh

STUCK BETWEEN Liberia on the east and the Republic of Guinea on the west is Sierra Leone (the Lion Mountain), with its capital at Freetown. In comparison with its neighbouring countries, this former British colony had been relatively calm on the political field.

But it came to world attention last year when the former President Siaka Stevens in a surprising and dramatic manner handed over the affairs of state to the head of the Armed Forces General Momoh — instead of to his vice-president. Rumours were rife in the country on the reasons behind such an incongruent change. Some alleged that Siaka who was running an "unclean" administration feared a coup whenever he steps down. (What had happened to the late Tolbert in Liberia is still fresh in his memory). Also, the ex-president had confidence in General Momoh to check the social unrest prevalent in the country.

Under Siaka Stevens, Sierra Leone was under a single party system — the All People's Congress (APC). The economy hinges on diamonds (estimated at 85,000 carats), bauxite, rutile, etc. The country is also endowed with much arable land for agriculture products: palm kernels, cocoa beans, coffee, ginger. Fishing is also an important sector in the vast and unfathomable stretches of the Atlantic Ocean.

But whenever Sierra Leone is mentioned, most of the older intellectuals of West Africa sigh with nostalgia. Why? The Fourah Bay College was the first high institution in that region of Africa. Most of the leaders and authorities at the helm of affairs today had passed through its corridors of education.

Since coming to power, Momoh has moved without fear or favour to assert his authority. He has done away with a lot of corrupt foreign businessmen who had hitherto been "buying" the friendship of ministers and civil servants. Steps to bring the purchasing of gold and diamonds under government control have been taken. It is believed that this has brought about four million dollars into government coffers already.

Many prominent Sierra Leoneans had been completely at odds with the "oneman" rule of ex-president Stevens. Thus, they had imposed self-exile on themselves. But since taking up the reins of power, Momoh has asked them to smoke the peace pipe with him. Sierra Leone, he said, belonged "to all of us."

The country has a lot of potentials for development and nation building. But as a consequence of gross mismanagement, it now depends totally on foreign aid. It is hoped however, that under President Momoh's able guidance, the capacities of the country will be fully realized. To prove that he means business, Momoh said this about what had been going on so far. "There has been too much laxity, the system has been allowed to collapse. People have been squandering funds and nothing happens to them..."

Arab press

Arab summit

AL-KHALEEJ AL-YUM, a Qatari newspaper, writes that the present circumstances are appropriate for a fresh round of efforts to arrange the convening of an Arab summit conference. It adds that it is extremely important at this stage for the Arabs to agree on a comprehensive strategy that could allow them to move effectively to confront any eventualities.

The Qatari paper points to the danger stemming from Israel's signing of an agreement with the United States to participate in the Star Wars programme, saying that the agreement will allow Israel access to the top secrets of US war technology and the use of the technical know-how in its future aggressions against the Arabs.

"Israel, as an aggressive terrorist state, can easily drag its allies into participating in an assault against the Arabs and widening the conflict to reach the farthest point in the Arab homeland," asserts the paper. The paper also mentions the economic situations in the Arab world and international scene as constituting another reason that calls for the holding of a summit.

Palestine Anniversary

Al-Bayan newspaper of Dubai writes that it is extremely sad to mark the 38th anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine while the Arabs are deeply divided and unable to reach agreement on how to liberate the Occupied Arab Territories. The paper recalls that the Zionists had used terrorism to set up their state on the Palestinian soil and with the use of vast US aid, they have managed to succeed. Now, after 38 years, Israel is still using terrorism in its various forms and relies exclusively on the United States for survival.

Al Raya, a Qatari newspaper, notes that ever since its establishment, Israel has launched an unabated war against the United Nations charter and international laws and conventions. It recalls that the World body had adopted a long list of resolutions accusing Israel of racism and calling on it to recognize the Palestinians' rights.

The Qatari paper also notes that terrorism doctrine still prevails in Israel after 38 years of its creation in the Palestinian homeland. It points to Meir Kahane, Gushia Cohen and other Israeli leaders who publicly advocate killing of Arabs and expelling them from their land. The paper lauds the steadfastness of Palestinians in the Occupied Arab Territories and their brave resistance to the occupation, asserting that the Israeli will never enjoy peace or stability as long as the Palestinians' rights are ignored.

Al-Wihda newspaper of Abu Dhabi writes that there is nothing to indicate that the Palestinian problem will find the proper solution which recognizes self-determination for Palestinians on their national soil. The reasons for that, the paper adds, are attributed to three factors: Palestinian disintegration, Arab weakness and the US collusion with Israel. It asserts that the three factors have greatly contributed to the escalation of the Israeli aggressive policies and arrogance.

Calling on Arab countries to revive solidarity and close their ranks, the paper warns that Israel is an entity which does not recognize borders and its occupation of Palestine is only a first stage towards more expansion. Israel, it adds, does not want a peaceful solution which Arab capitals speak about from time to time.

Terrorism campaign against the Arabs

Al-Bayan strongly denounces the US-led campaign against the Arabs which seeks to portray them as terrorists and says that the US seems to forget that the Arabs have been hit by terrorism more than any other country in modern history. The paper expresses the view that the aim of the campaign is to blame the Arabs for the consequences of the mistakes committed by the America against them. It also aims at imposing a blackout as regards the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war and the Lebanese crisis. This, the paper adds,

Middle East Press Review



gives Israel the chance to further consolidate its grip on the Occupied Arab Territories without alarming world public opinion.

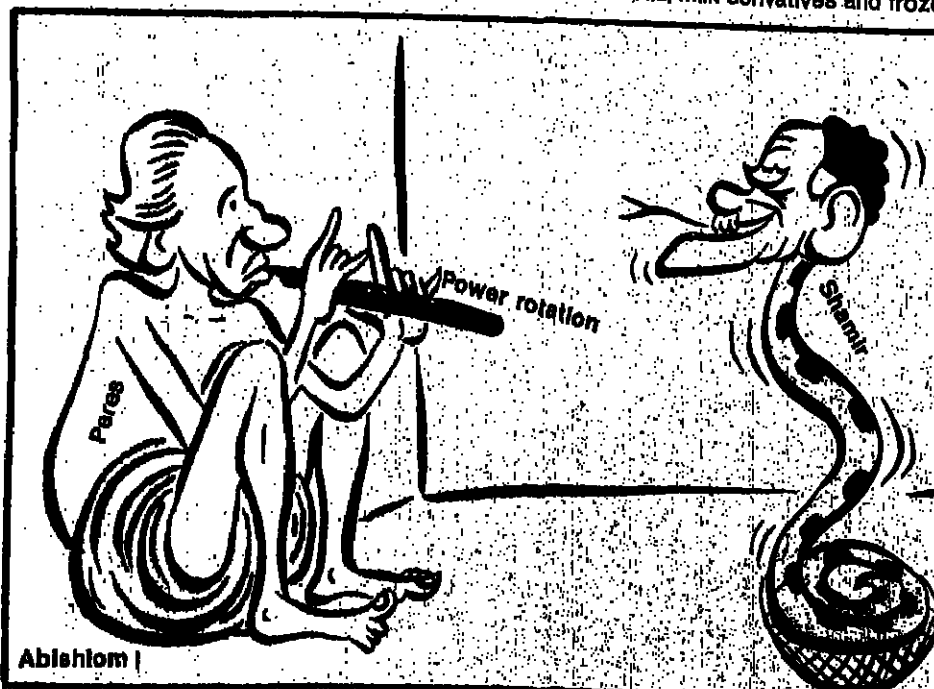
"Despite the obvious fact that Israel was the first to introduce terrorism in the Middle East and it is still practicing it in various ways, American and European media are pressing ahead with their unfounded charges against the Arabs without giving the slightest attention to the Israeli crimes and terrorist practices," writes Al-Bayan.

The Gulf Times, an English-language Qatari newspaper, writes that the US failure to deal with the Middle East problems is because Washington has become deeply obsessed with the question of terrorism and it no longer has a definite policy to tackle these problems. It adds that Washington must try to understand the roots of the problem in the region: The Israeli aggression on the Arabs and denial of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The paper warns that further negligence of the Palestinians' aspirations could lead to more violence with new victims falling here and there.

Ad-Dustour newspaper comments on last week's incidents at the Yarmouk University, and notes that the statement issued by the Interior Ministry about the incidents failed to mention the causes which had led to the violence and the climate which was prevailing then which allowed the spirit of rebellion to grow and escalate. It goes on to say the situation at present requires action to bring about self-restraint in order to solve the problem smoothly and avoid any further complication.

"What is required of the students and the University administration is an honest self-criticism based on frankness and courage and the ability to admit mistakes," Ad-Dustour remarks. It concludes by urging the students to learn a lesson from what had happened and shun troublemakers and dedicate themselves to learning so as to qualify themselves for their future mission of serving the homeland.

Al-Ra'i newspaper writes that the situation at the University calls for opening a new page that would allow stability to prevail.



val again and for normal conditions to return. It says all those who made the mistakes that led to the violence must admit their shortcomings and embark on a new course of action that would avert any repetition of the tragic events. "The incidents at the Yarmouk University must never occur again and should constitute a lesson for any one attempting to undermine security and stability in the country," Al-Ra'i warns.

Israeli Press

Kol Haer comments on Shimon Peres' statements at the convention of the Labour Party committee. The paper quotes him as saying that he is working on a programme to bring about a separation between the security hegemony and the civil administration in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He also wishes that the Arab citizens in the two areas will run their own affairs.

The paper comments: Peres is actually striving to enforce the aspect of occupying Arab lands under another name, which is "the peoples running their own affairs." He is looking for the proper means to partition that aspect of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The paper adds: Peres means that the Israeli predominance and military existence in those areas are Israel's business and that the occupation will continue. This is what Shimon Peres actually means by the expression "security hegemony," concludes the paper.

Mearetz writes that the Minister of Energy Moshe Shahal and the Minister of Finance Moshe Neeslin have reached an agreement regarding the reduction of fuel and electricity charges.

At the same time when the charges of these materials are reduced, the paper comments, the prices of subsidized materials like bread, milk derivatives and frozen

chickens get higher. The Ministry of Finance is demanding an increase in public transport charges.

However, because of the Minister of Transport's opposition, this was postponed until the next week after the issue has been discussed during the government's session. The Israeli Minister of Industry and Trade, Ariel Sharon, demanded an equation between the prices of heavy fuels which are sold to the petrochemical industries in Israel and their prices in the world market.

The Ministry of Energy, the paper goes on, decided to form a joint team of economic experts entrusted to set up studies on the fuel market in Israel and also to design suitable fuel prices in the future.

Al Hamishmar writes that Robert McFarlane, the former consultant for the National Security Affairs at the White House stated that Washington is preparing a new project for peace in the Middle East. He added that the United States will make peace efforts part of a new initiative at this time of the next year.

The paper adds that McFarlane pointed out that "The main element needed to defuse the Arab-Israeli conflict is a courageous leadership. This applies to the United States, Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians."

The question which arises here, the paper comments, is: Is it true that there will be a new American peace initiative? And will this initiative receive the approval of the parties involved in the conflict?

We believe, the paper concludes, that Israel will reject this peace initiative as it had previously done to all the American peace projects including Reagan's. And also, since the serious American initiatives didn't flower, we doubt the success of any American peace initiatives in the future.

Al Quds Arabic paper writes: The news agencies have disclosed that President Reagan will meet with Shimon Peres within the next two weeks.

The Israeli-American meetings, the paper comments, are taking place almost every day and their relations are becoming so distinctive to the point that Israel has now joined the so-called Star Wars programme.

In addition, the paper goes on, a strategic alliance has been established between the two countries as well as a free-trade market besides the gigantic financial and military aid Israel receives from the United States.

The expected meeting between the two leaders comes at a time when ruthless and senseless campaigns are being directed against Syria. And preparations are afoot to start a new aggression against Syria and its people under the guise of the eradication of terrorism.

President Reagan, the paper goes on, is still fasting the pleasure and success of his military adventure against Libya. He has likewise decided to supply the anti-government movements in Angola and Nicaragua with Stinger missiles while he refused to supply Jordan and Kuwait with such weapons last year. And that was also carried out under the guise of "the eradication of terrorism" concludes the paper.

Al Fajr Arabic paper comments that nowadays several fingers are directed to Syria accusing it of practising and supporting terrorism without presenting any sound and solid proof for all these allegations. This simply means that President Reagan believes that any country which opposes his policies is a terrorist one and needs to be taught a lesson which it will never forget.

The paper adds, the day might come when most of the countries of the world will be charged of indulging in and supporting terrorism because they will industrialize, terrorise and push the whole world to the brink of a precipice.

We believe that fighting and struggling against terrorism starts firstly and really by fighting the way Reagan and his likes think. This naive way, the paper concludes, looks at the world nations, rights and justice through a microscope stretching and exaggerating directed against guiltless civilians as well as in suppressing nations' freedom and sovereignty.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Transport company goes for expansion

THE IRAQI-Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC) is to purchase 800 new trucks over the next three years. The deal will cost around JD 20 million.

The IJLTC Director-General Eld Al Fayed says discussions have been held with a number of companies and it is most likely that they will take 400 trucks from Austria's Styer-Daimler-Puch who had previously supplied 350 trucks, and a further 400 from Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN) whose trucks, he says, are particularly suited to local conditions.

Mr Al Fayed says that the company's dispute with MAN will not affect the purchase of the new trucks. Last week IJLTC won an arbitration case against MAN for its failure to fulfill an August 1981 contract. For its part MAN has rejected the arbitration committee's ruling and is planning to take its own JD 27 million claim to court.

experience in the Jordanian market.

The German company began to carry only cargoes considered essential for Iraq's military security — excluding weapons and explosives — on an advance payment basis. Then in July 1983, it stopped operations altogether.

In October 1983 the dispute went to arbitration and in November of the same year IJLTC was given permission to begin operating the trucks themselves, although all accounting concerned with their operation had to be kept separate from the company's regular books.

By Pam Daugherty
Special to The Star

According to the recent arbitration ruling, the company now has full ownership of the 400 trucks together with equipment and the Aqaba garage. It is also to get JD 600,000 in cash and JD 760,000 in damages while MAN is to receive JD 1,400,000 in back payment for loads carried.

Mr Al Fayed estimates that his company has lost JD 3-4 million in business due to the dispute. He says IJLTC will operate its expanded fleet itself and will also go ahead with the building of the Baghdad garage.

Egyptian participation in the IJLTC is expected to be underway by the end of 1988, following an agreement in principle by the Egyptian government. The Egyptians will either be able to buy into the company or could possibly provide new buses to help carry the current load of 3000 passengers per day moving between Egypt and Iraq.

MAN was supposed to move 2.5 million tonnes of goods during the two years but by August 1983 it had carried only around forty per cent of this. The company claimed it was because the cargo was not available but IJLTC countered that the problem was MAN's lack of

Alia's Airbus deal

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

THE AIRBUSes to be acquired by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will be financed through loans by a consortium of Arab and French banks together, according to Mr Huseb Toukan, Director of the Public Relations Department of Alia.

Mr Toukan said that Alia decided to acquire the Airbus only after feasibility studies by the Planning and Marketing Department, pertaining to the type of aircraft needed for Alia's routes and which could also save on fuel, among other factors. "Alia have to modernize its fleet," he added.

The contract for six A310-A320, which was signed recently by Mr Ali Ghandour, Chairman and Chief Executive of Alia and his counterpart from Airbus Industrie, Mr Jean Pleson, represents Alia's plan for up to the year 1995.

Mr Toukan said that Alia will start receiving the A310's during the first quarter of 1987 while the A320's which will replace Boeing 727's enroute within the Middle East, will be acquired by the year 1990. Mr Toukan pointed out that Mr Ghandour will hold a press

conference in a month's time, giving more details about the contract.

Aircraft A310, combines the results of technological advances in the European aerospace industry with the experience and maturity of the A300 programme. The result is the best fuel economy and lowest operating costs. The A310 has the latest advances in technology in flight deck systems, digital equipment, aerodynamic and materials that are utilized to reduce costs, and improving operating efficiency and flexibility.

The A310 like all Airbus wide-body aircraft, has the seating layout flexibility to cater for changing trends.

As far as cargo capacity is concerned, the underfloor holds of the A310 are designed to be totally compatible with the world cargo handling infrastructure as it exists. It also has a reliable semi-automatic cargo loading system.

A320-300's use a wide range of advanced technologies in its structure, systems, avionics and cockpit design to provide tangible benefits to operators. It offers twice the benefit in fuel and costs of other types.

Upcoming international fairs

• SYSTEC '86 is billed for Munich, West Germany, from 27-30 October 1986. It is a "Trade Fair for Computer Integration in Logistics, Development, Design, Manufacturing and Quality Assurance."

Supplementing the fair will be two congresses: "Computer-Integrated Design and Manufacturing '86 — Level of development and examples of applications of available CIM modules" and the "International CAD Congress Data Processing in Design '86".

Systec is aimed at R & D, design, production, and systems engineers in all industrial firms.

• THE FIFTH Middle East Oil Show starts at the Bahrain Exhibition Centre from 9-12 March, 1987. It will be in two parts.

The Middle East Oil Show Conference is a technical symposium. The Middle East Oil Exhibition will also be staged simultaneously.

• THE TAIWAN Gift, Jewelry & Stationery Autumn Show will be held from 4-8 November 1986 at the exhibition hall of the Taipei World Trade Centre.

As well as viewing the exhibition, visitors will be able to tour the permanent Trade Mart, where a wide selection of both local and foreign products is on permanent display.

• THE TAIWAN Furniture Show starts from 18-22 November 1986. The venue will be the Taipei World Trade Centre.

The furniture fair will run alongside the Taipei International Woodworking Machinery Show.

• THE MIDDLE East Agriculture '87, the second Agriculture, Irrigation and Agri-Industry Show for the member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council, takes place from 8-12 November 1987 at the Dubai International Trade Centre.

The fair will feature the latest products and technology appropriate to agricultural development in the region.

Ongoing international fairs

• EXPO '86 was officially opened in Vancouver, Canada on 2 May by Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales. It will continue till 13 October 1986.

The fair is an all-encompassing one in which more than 43 countries will showcase their technical achievements and concepts for the future.

Contracts & Contacts

• TENDER NO. 196/86. Supply of 23,000 electric lamps for the Public Supply Department. Tender documents are available at the department for JD 10. Closing date: 4 June 1986.

• SUPPLY OF asphalt mixture for Hatim Village Council. Tender documents are available at the village council for JD 24. Closing date: 26 May 1986.

• SUPPLY OF 4000 wooden sweepers for Zarqa municipality. Tender documents are available at the municipality for JD 5. Closing date: 27 May 1986.

• SUPPLY OF empty plastic cans for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the office of the secretary of the Tenders Committee. Closing date: 15 June 1986.

• SUPPLY OF a vehicle and metal containers for Dair Alla municipality. Tender documents are available at the municipality for JD 35. Closing date: 26 May 1986.

• TENDER NO. 15/86. Supply of 10,000-20,000 tonnes of sugar for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Ministry for JD 5. Closing date: 26 May 1986.

• TENDER NO. 1/86. Construction of school buildings for Abu Alzighan Village Council in Dair Alla governorate. Tender documents are available at the village council for JD 15. Closing date: 24 May 1986.

• TENDER NO. 187/86. Supply of summer clothes for the Public Supply Department. Tender documents are available at the department for JD 10. Closing date: 28 May 1986.

• SUPPLY OF 120 mercury lamps for Muthallath Al Ardheh village council. Tender documents are available at the council for JD 15. Closing date: 24 May 1986.

• TENDER NO. 195/86. Supply of medicines for the Public Supply Department. Tender documents are available at the department for JD 30. Closing date: 28 June 1986.

• SUPPLY OF 200 mercury lamps for Madaba Municipality. Tender documents are available at the municipality for JD 5. Closing date: 27 May 1986.

NOTICE AQABA RAILWAY CORPORATION SUPPLY OF ONE NUMBER OF HIGH CAPACITY DIESEL- POWERED BREAKDOWN CRANE INVITATION FOR TENDER NO. 11/86

Aqaba Railway Corporation invites sealed tenders for design, construction, supply and delivery including testing and commissioning of a 120 tonnes to 150 tonnes capacity diesel-powered road or road-cum-rail Breakdown Cranes to be used mainly for clearing operations.

The offer for the Breakdown Crane including spares and accessories shall be submitted with and without financing proposal.

Interested parties may obtain further information, if required, from the office of Aqaba Railway Corporation, P.O. Box 50, Ma'an, Jordan (Telex No. 82225 ARC JO, Telephone 32114/32234, Ma'an) after purchasing the Tender Documents obtainable from the Corporation's office at Ma'an or ARC's representative in Liaison office in the Ministry of Transport, Amman, upon payment of non-refundable fee of JD. 120/-.

All tenders must be accompanied by a tender bond of 5% of the contract value. The sealed tenders must be handed over to the Chief Clerk of ARC's office at Ma'an or in the Ministry of Transport office at Amman on or before 12 Hrs. on 14th July, 1986.

MARDI QATAMIN
DIRECTOR GENERAL

Telecommunications Corporation and facsimile

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

WHAT IS a fax or facsimile, how can one operate it, or even which sectors are allowed to own it? People now are asking these and similar questions about the fax, especially after the numerous advertisements about it in the local newspaper.

Facsimile is a unique transmission machine used in communications for transmitting an exact copy of a document from one machine to another. It is a tool for transmitting the contents of any written documents: maps, graphs, drawings, authorizing signatures, photographs and foreign scripts, among many other things.

The Star interviewed Dr. Mazen Dahabreh, head of study and research department of the Telecommunications Corporation, for details about fax machines. Dr. Dahabreh said that the machines can be operated through the telephone network for both domestic and international use. He added that fax machines may be likened to a photocopier using the telephone, but instead of giving a local copy, the copy is printed at the distant machine.

He explained that a wide variety of fax machines are available, ranging from portable models to very sophisticated ones, offering the user a range of standard and optional features to meet specific requirements. Fax machines ap-

proved for connection to the telephone network are currently manufactured to two international standards known as (CCITT) Group 2 and Group 3, he added. This is in addition to Group 1 and Group 4. Dr. Dahabreh pointed out that the specification of each group is determined by the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT).

Groups 2 and 3 are now commonly used worldwide, while group 4 is now being tested to be used on digital data communication network. It needs a special network in order to transmit and to receive the information using digital transmission techniques. According to Dr. Dahabreh, fax machines are all compatible, regardless of group.

The advantages of fax machines are numerous. They are easy to use, there is no need for a specialist operator as the simple skills of using a telephone and a photocopier are all that are required. Fax is a fast machine; one can send an A4 page in less than a minute. It is cheap, has high transmission speeds, no errors in transmitting, low tariffs and saves times.

However, each group of fax machines has certain features listed as follows: group 1 machines take six minutes to transmit one A4 page. Currently, this group is considered obsolete and is not normally available. Group 2 machines take three minutes to transmit one page. Machines of this group are more economical for users with low levels of traffic and are



Dr. Dahabreh said that in group 3 digital techniques are used to encode the information and times of transmission vary according to the material on the document. All group 3 machines have automatic answering facility, but can be set to manual answering if required. This group is well known for its fast transmission times and low telephone call charges.

In addition group 3 fax also has standard features such as higher transmission rate, better resolution, reduction and enlargement facilities, activity reporting, automatic document feed, and character input. Furthermore, group 3 machines have several options, among which, is polling. This allows a central machine to dial up automatically and consecutively collect documents from remotely sited terminals. Often there is a password security to ensure only authorized machines use this facility. Another facility is confirmation of sending: a mark is put on the original documents to confirm it was successfully transmitted.

Group 4 is still a new standard for fax machines, designed for connection to advanced digital networks. This group is expected to become more widely available towards the end of the decade. It takes only 4-8 seconds to transmit a fully written or typed A4 size paper.

Dr. Dahabreh pointed out that fax machines can be connected

where anyone needs them. What they require is a power point and a telephone line. Fax machines can be given either a direct exchange line or a line with night facilities to allow automatic answer when the office is closed.

Operating a fax machine is simplicity itself, according to Dr. Dahabreh. First, the machine must be properly connected with the telephone line, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

To transmit a document put it on the receiver, one by one. Fax machines can accommodate 20-30 A4 size paper. Next, dial the telephone number of the distant fax machine. Normally the distant machine will be able to receive automatically, after a few bursts of ringing tones and a continuous high pitched tone. Press the transmit key "send" on the machine and the message will be fed through the machine and transmitted automatically.

When the transmission is completed you will hear a tone. An indication will also occur on the fax screen. Dr. Dahabreh said that in order that two fax machines transmit and receive correctly, they should be compatible with each other and of the same group.

He added that fax machines are available in the local market at prices ranging between JD 1500-2500, depending on the group and its accessories.

They are also available for both private and public sectors, he concluded.

Facsimile in Jordan: Why should you have it?

What is a Fax machine?

FACSIMILE, or fax as it is usually known, is a communications method in which text and graphical detail may be transmitted over public telephone or data networks. Invented in the 1940s, it is only in the last few years that fax has gained widespread popularity, but with a worldwide population now estimated at over one and a half million terminals the number of fax installations has now overtaken those of telex.

Fax terminals may be likened to photocopiers, each with a telephone number and ordinary exchange line connection to the public telephone network. The sending machine scans and converts a document into electrical signals and transmits these signals over the telephone network to the receiving machine, which repro-

duces an exact copy of the original document.

CCITT standards

Terminals approved for connection to telephone networks are manufactured to standards formulated by the CCITT. The Group 1 standard was introduced in 1988, with conforming machines transmitting one page A4 in six minutes. With the improvement in transmission techniques, and the consequent reduction in transmission times, Group 1 machines have effectively become obsolete.

However, with units still in use Group 1 compatibility is sometimes included in new designs. In 1976 the Group 2 standard was agreed, halving the transmission time to three minutes and improving the scanning density.

Group 3 predominates

The most popular standard to-

day is Group 3, formulated in 1980 and using digital techniques to transmit a page in less than one minute. Most Group 3 machines are compatible with Group 2, regardless of supplier. A wide range of proprietary and machine options are offered in addition to standard facilities.

Production models:

A wide variety of fax machines are available ranging from small compact models to very sophisticated machines such as the NEFAX-22/27 from NEC.

The dominance of Japanese vendors in the facsimile market has, in many ways, resulted from the complexity of the Japanese script which, with its 4000 characters, has led to facsimile communications being preferred over any keyboard-based message-handling system. The installed base in Japan is estimated to be over half a million, similar to that of the USA.

High-End Machines

Features found in high-end machines include these:

- Transmission of large originals of B3 and A3 size.
- Automatic size reduction for transmitting large originals.
- Store-and-forward function enabling following capability, transmitting during "low-load, cut-rate" hours, Sequential multiple-address transmission, Relay multiple-address transmission, Multiple-copy taking, Automatic error-correction.
- Automatic dialling, abbreviated dialling, and automatic re-dialling.
- Personal computer interface.
- Gray-scale transmission.
- Half-tone transmission.

Scanning Technology

Until several years ago, mechanical-scanning rotating drums were used in G1 and some G2 machines. Flat-bed electronic scanning is used in most of the newer machines.

Unlike near-obsolete drum scanning machines flat-bed scanning facsimiles can send many documents. They usually have automatic reception and data compression. Most of the current G2 and G3 machines use flat-bed scanning.

Reading Technology

Flat-bed scanning machines have proliferated and photocells used in mechanical drum-scanning machines have gradually disappeared, to be succeeded primarily by MOS image sensors and CCD (charge-coupled device) image sensors.

The capacity for these sensors was 512K or 1,024K per chip only a few years ago. Now significantly improved sensors, each with a capacity of 3,456K or 4,096K-bits are being used. In a 4,096K-bits sensor, it is possible to read a B4 original at a resolution of 16 picture elements per mm on a single chip.

Important features in modern fax machines

• AUTOMATIC DOCUMENT FEEDER for automatic, unattended transmission in a sequential manner.

• AUTOMATIC CUTTER that senses the end of a received document and cuts the paper automatically.

• ELECTRONIC LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY which helps and handles a number of functions including:

- a) Monitoring and Guidance of Operational requirement and Condition.
- b) Indication of completion of FAX connection.
- c) Indication of Communication Condition, and referencing any line problems

or failures in communications.

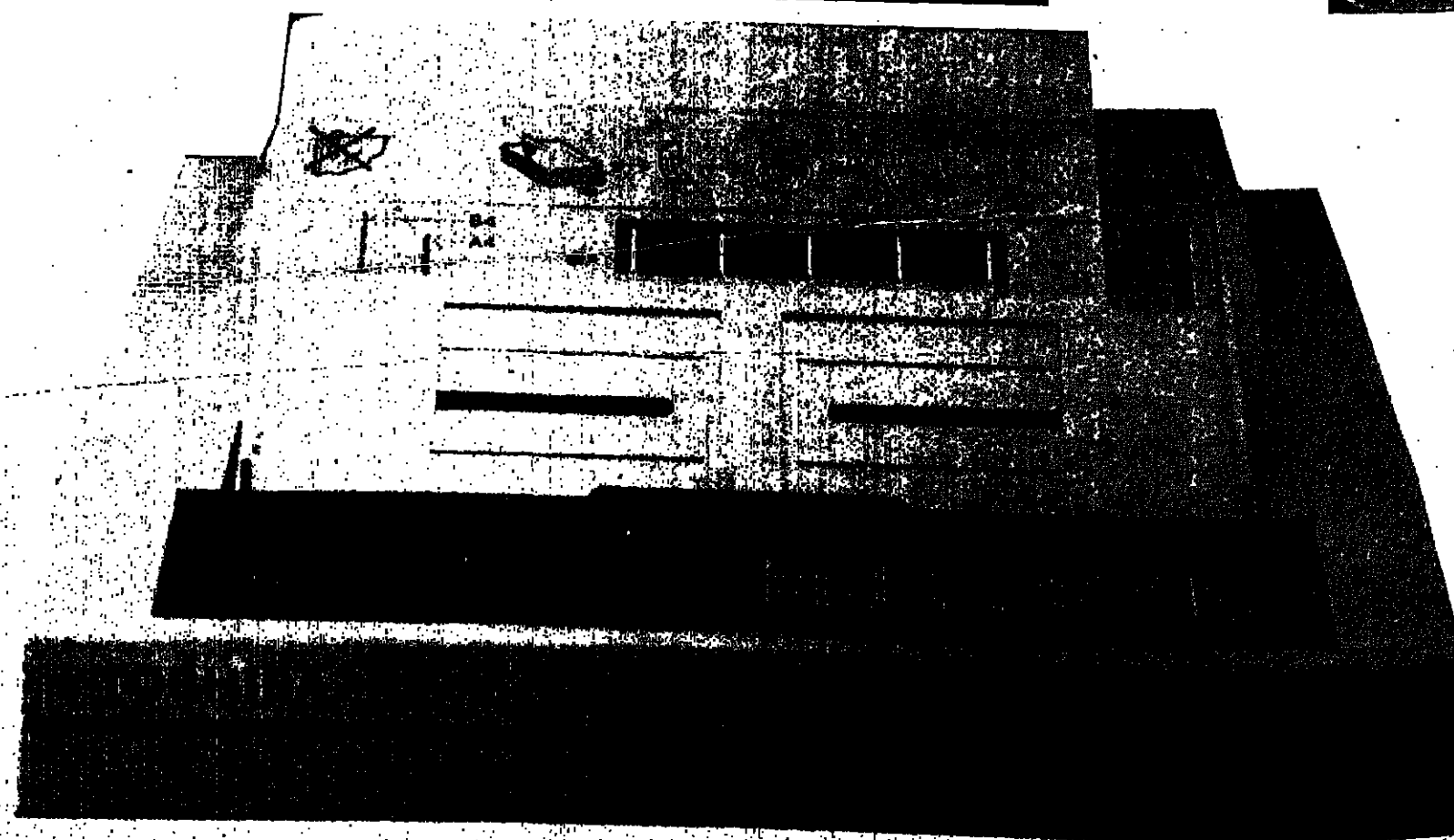
d) Acting as a Display Panel for ease of entry and verification of programming and reporting functions.

d) Acting as a Monitor for the Self-Diagnosis and Simulation functions of the system.

• VOICE COMMUNICATION REQUEST FACILITY that enables informing the other party of the need for voice communication.

• AUTOMATIC REDUCTION FACILITY in the system controls the transmission and reception of large size documents up to 297mm in transmission and 257mm in reception.

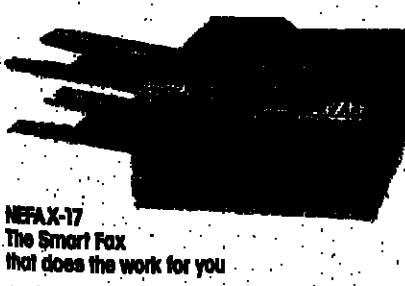
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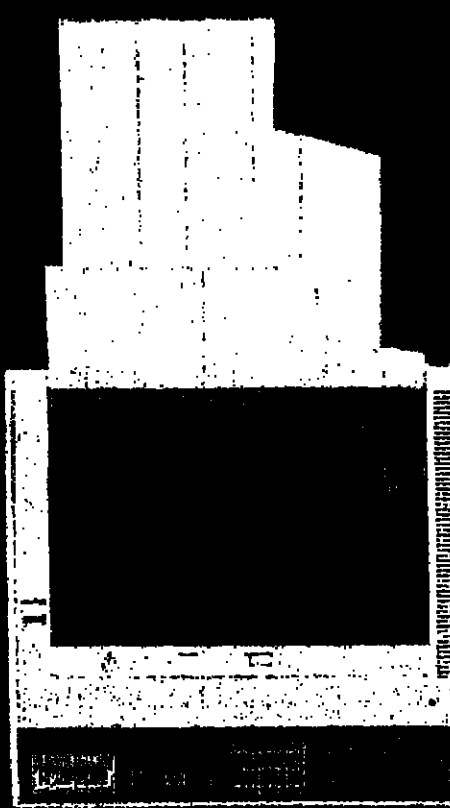
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فكس ناسم س. الفار

Dollar up, gold mixed

LONDON (AP) — The US dollar strengthened on Wednesday following an upward revision of figures for US gross national product which spurred technical buying of the American currency. Gold was up in London but down elsewhere.

Dealers said dollars were being bought in expectation of it rising as a result of the latest figures, but did not see the increase as a long-term trend.

Although it was up against all major currencies except the Canadian dollar on late Tuesday's rates, it was down from its opening levels on European markets.

A Frankfurt dealer said several major West German banks were buying dollars because "they apparently think the dollar has hit a bottom on the charts and is going higher."

In Tokyo, where trading ends before Europe's business day begins, the dollar resumed its recovery from post-World War II lows against the Japanese yen after a one-day drop to close at 169.05 yen from Monday's 167.30. Later, in London, it was quoted at 168.90 yen.

Tokyo traders said the dollar was helped by the upward revision in the first quarter US gross national product growth rate figure to 3.7 per cent from an initial estimate of 3.2 per cent. Traders had expected the estimate to be revised downward.

Traders said the Bank of Japan intervened to prop up the dollar when speculators, expecting dollar-selling by exporters to push the rate down, began selling their dollars too. One trader estimated the central bank's purchases at about \$100 million.

Japanese officials say the dollar has fallen far enough, and the yen's rise has hurt small and medium-size companies that depend heavily on exports. The higher yen makes their products more expensive and less competitive overseas.

Other dollar rates at mid-morning, compared with late Tuesday:

- 2.2473 West German Marks, up from 2.2380
- 1.8740 Swiss Francs, up from 1.8650
- 7.1615 French Francs, up from 7.1250
- 2.5305 Dutch Guilders, up from 2.5163
- 1,641.50 Italian Lire, up from 1,533.45
- 1.3682 Canadian Dollars, down from 1.3762.

In London, the British pound was quoted at \$1.5145 compared with 1.5230 Tuesday.

Gold opened in London at a bid price of \$338.75 a troy ounce, compared with late Monday's \$338.30. At mid-morning Wednesday, the city's five major bullion dealers fixed a recommended price of \$338.60.

In Zurich, the bid price was \$338.60, down from 339.00 late Tuesday.

Earlier, in Hong Kong, gold fell 1.40 to close at a bid 339.43.

EURODEPOSIT RATES

Currencies Period	US \$	DM	SF	FF	D Fls	Yen	Sterling Pound
1 M	7	4 9/16	4 1/2	7 1/8	6 1/4	4 15/16	10 5/8
2 M	7	4 9/16	4 1/2	7 1/8	5 15/16	4 7/8	10 7/16
3 M	7	4 9/16	4 1/2	7 1/8	5 13/16	4 13/16	10 3/8
6 M	7 1/16	4 9/16	4 3/8	7 1/16	5 5/8	4 13/16	10 1/16
9 M	7 1/8	4 9/16	4 1/4	7 1/8	5 5/8	4 13/16	9 15/16
12 M	7 3/16	4 9/16	4 3/16	7 1/8	5 5/8	4 13/16	9 7/8
2 Years	7 5/8	5	—	—	—	—	—
3 Years	7 7/8	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—
4 Years	8 1/8	5 5/8	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	8 3/8	5 13/16	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Finance and Credit Corporation

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Wednesday 21 May 1988 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 3,000 per gramme	
21 ct. JD 3,400 per gramme	
24 ct. JD 4,200 per gramme	
One kilogramme (9999) JD 3,900,000	
Ounce..... JD 130,500	
Gold Sterling.... JD 28,500 (Central Bank)	
Flashad Pound.... JD 25,000 (Seven grammes)	

Source: Yousif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

EXCHANGE RATES

	buy	sell
US dollar	.351	.351
Sterling pound	.532	.540
German mark	.165	.167
French franc	.048	.049
Swiss franc	.185	.189
Dutch guilder	.136	.139
Italian lire (1000)	.226	.231
Swedish kroner	.046	.049
Saudi riyal	.096	.096
Kuwaiti dinar	1.188	1.192
UAE dirham	.095	.096
Egyptian pound	.187	.192
Syrian lira	.020	.020
Iraqi dinar	.312	.322
Omani riyal	.910	.915

Source: National Jordan Exchange Company

Bids for Aqaba power station extended

THE CLOSING date for applications for pre-qualification for the civil works at the Aqaba Thermal Power Station (ATPS), Stage 2, has been extended from 15 May to 16 June, 1988.

Stage 2 will consist of 2 x 150 MW dual fired steam electric generating units cooled by water.

The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has also set tentative dates for the issue of tenders for the other components of the project as follows: boiler island, 1 June; turbine island 15 June; civil works 1 July; turnkey offers to include all supply and construction 1 August; switchyard 1 August. On this timetable all bids would be due 30 October, 1988.

The JEA is willing to consider a turnkey contract on the basis that it would reduce the number of mobilization periods, require only one management team and should produce better offers on the price of the project, which is now estimated to be in the range of JD 67 million.

Both Arab and international development funds will be participating in financing the project. The first stage APS is due to come into operation by the middle of the year.

(Pam Dougherty)

Electricity, water rates reduced.

AMMAN (Star) — The cabinet has approved a reduction of electricity and water rates for the domestic, industrial and agricultural sectors. This is in line with the government's plan to lessen financial burdens of citizens, and to boost the national economy.

The new tariff will be put into effect on 1 June 1988. According to it, a 20 per cent cut on the power consumption bill will be enjoyed by all consumers.

The first 180 kilowatt-hours monthly consumption will be charged at 31 fils per kwh instead of 38 fils. The figure represents an average monthly domestic consumption of about 70 per cent.

As regards agriculture and allied water use requiring consumption of energy, a reduction of 20 per cent of the charges will be offered by the new tariff. Large industries will be charged 22 fils per kwh while small ones will pay about 24 fils per kwh.

Concerning heavy export-oriented plants like the cement, potash, fertilizers, and phosphates companies, a rate of 18 fils per kwh will be offered.

Financial Market Report

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET SHARE MOVEMENT FROM 13 TO 19 MAY

NAME OF COMPANY	OPEN PRICE	CLOSE PRICE	CHANGE
BANKS			
JORDAN RECURTIF CORP.	1,000	1,000	—
JORDAN FINANCE HOUSE	850	850	—
ISLAMIC INVESTMENT HOUSE	860	860	—
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	2,400	2,500	+ .004
JORDAN INVEST. & FINANCE	1,280	1,270	—
ISLAMIC BANK	2,280	2,380	—
JORDAN-USAIBI	2,160	2,120	—
JORDAN BANK	1,610	1,630	+ .012
NATIONAL FINANCIAL INV.	1,210	1,200	—
ARAB BANK	143,200	145,000	+ .013
JORDAN GULF BANK	1,470	1,430	—
FINANCE AND CREDIT	860	860	—
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO	600	600	—
INDUSTRIAL DEV. BANK	1,400	1,400	—
CAIRO-AMMAN BANK	31,500	30,600	—
JORDAN BANK	18,600	19,300	+ .037
PETRA BANK	2,760	2,670	—
ARAB FINANCE CORP.	1,100	1,110	+ .009
ARAB JORDAN INVESTMENT	2,080	2,080	—
INDUSTRY			
JORDAN DAIRY CO.	1,160	1,140	—
ARAB ALUMINUM	850	850	—
ARAB PHARMACEUTICAL MANUF.	3,300	3,320	+ .004
ARAB DAWA	1,470	1,460	—
NATIONAL INDUSTRIES	790	760	—
JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY	6,660	5,710	—
INTERMEDIATE PETROCHEMICAL	660	650	—
CERAMICS INDUSTRIES	960	960	—
JORDAN PIPES MANUFACTURING	1,260	1,270	+ .007
ALADIN INDUSTRIES	580	600	+ .034
JORDAN LIME & SILICATE BRICK	250	250	—
JECO	570	570	—
NATIONAL STEEL	1,190	1,200	+ .008
AL INTALJ	1,680	1,630	—
PAPER AND CARDBOARD	2,700	2,600	—
UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL	760	760	—
ARAB PAPER CONVERTING	310	300	—
PUBLIC MINING CO.	1,680	1,690	+ .005
ARAB CHEMICAL DETERGENT	4,240	4,300	+ .014
CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	760	790	+ .031
QUICK	1,150	1,150	—
JORDAN TANNING	1,720	1,740	+ .011
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	550	550	—
JORDAN WORTED HILLS	3,850	3,850	—
JORDAN PHOSPHATES MINES	2,160	2,140	—
INSURANCE			
REPCO INSURANCE	940	960	+ .021
JORDAN-FRENCH INSU.	2,570	2,540	—
HOLY LAND INSURANCE	950	950	—
JORDAN INSURANCE	10,500	10,500	—
ARABIAN REAR INSURANCE	2,500	2,400	—
ARAB INSURANCE	780	780	—
JERUSALEM INSURANCE	1,480	1,460	—
PETRA INSURANCE	650	650	—
YAMOUK INSURANCE	860	860	—
PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE	900	860	—
JORDAN-GULF INSURANCE	800	800	—
HOUSING			
ADARCO	600	610	+ .016
GENERAL			
JORDAN ELECTRIC POWER CO.	1,500	1,500	—
ARAB INT. HOTELS	370	380	+ .027
JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING	680	680	—
JORDAN LEASING CORP.	690	680	—
PETRA ENTERPRISES & LEASING	720	700	—
ARAB AL SHA'B PUBLISHING	660	580	—

New hospital for Kerak

THE MINISTRY of Health is to construct a new one hundred-bed hospital at Kerak to replace the existing hospital which is no longer adequate for the city's needs.

Construction cost for the new hospital will be around \$5 million, of which \$2.5 million will come from a recently agreed \$4 million grant from the European Economic Commission (EEC) and Italy. The balance will be from Jordanian sources. Land for the hospital has already been acquired.

The hospital will play an

important role in the Ministry's efforts to develop primary health care in the Kerak region. It will function primarily as a referral centre for the primary health care centres in the area.

The balance of the EEC grant will be used for the establishment of a regional training centre for nursing instructors, also to be located in Kerak. The centre will be the first of its kind in Jordan and is being regarded as pilot project for similar centres elsewhere.

(Pam Dougherty)

Food free of contamination

AMMAN (Star) — Under instructions from His Majesty King Hussein, officials concerned have started carrying out thorough examination of meat and food imported from east European countries, from the first day of the Soviet reactor accident.

At that time, the government issued an order banning the entry of any food consignment into the Kingdom unless it is certified by the government to be free of radioactive contamination.

Dr. Ra'ad Al Mo'ashir, Minister of

Supply, pointed out that specialized parties have discovered 350 goats among a consignment of 2000 imported from Romania containing levels of radiation that exceeded internationally accepted levels.

He added that the contaminated meat was destroyed and the rest of the consignment sent back to its original source in Romania.

The Minister issued an order which banned the import of meats from that country and the others which are close to the accident area.

IN BRIEF

By Ahmad Shaker

• THE MINISTRY of Tourism and Antiquities is studying ways and means of increasing revenues from tourism from JD 183 million in 1985 to JD 232 million by 1990.

• THE TOTAL tax revenue on lands and buildings in 1985 has amounted to JD 7 million, of which JD 5 million were levied by Amman Municipality.

• THE MINISTRY of Supply will build refrigerated stores for fruits and vegetables in Karak, costing about JD 1.3 million. They will be opened in 1988 and have a total capacity of 2000 tonnes.

• THE EGYPTIAN Minister of Economy will arrive in Amman after Ramadan. He will hold talks with the Jordanian officials on bilateral economic relations.

The visit will also tackle the means of encouraging joint firms, especially in fishing.

• TOURIST RESORTS are to be built in Ajloun and the Jordan Valley, each containing 200 housing units.

The project aims at encouraging tourism and satisfying the Jordanian expatriates' demands of providing recreational facilities for use when they are in Jordan.

The housing units will be sold to the citizens.

• MINISTRY OF Supply sources have disclosed that the average annual food consumption per capita of Jordan is as follows: Wheat: 154 kilograms, rice: 19 kilograms, sugar: 42 kilograms.

• THE MINISTER of Industry and Trade will hold talks with his Syrian counterpart Dr. Mohammed Al Emsi in the Syrian border town of Dira's.

The main topics of the meeting will include the means of encouraging bilateral trade relations.

• THE VALUE of Jordanian exports in 1985 dropped by JD 16 million, compared to that in 1984. Total exports in 1985 amounted to JD 193 million, while in 1984 they totalled JD 209 million.

Imports in 1985 dropped to JD 880 million, compared to JD 902 million in 1984.

The trade deficit in 1985 has also dropped to JD 623 million, compared to JD 664 in 1984.

31 per cent of the Kingdom's exports were sent to member countries of the Arab Community Market while 24 per cent went to the other Arab countries, 11 per cent to the Socialist countries and another 11 per cent to India and 3.3 per cent to European countries.

• MECOM '87, the fifth Middle East Electronic Communications Show & Conference will open from 12-15 January 1987, at the Bahrain Exhibition Centre.

Billed as the largest communications show in the Middle East, it will display a wide variety of communications equipments.

Stock Exchange

Trading improves

By Mamdouh El Ghaly
Star Financial Market Analyst

THOUGH THE share prices continued to plunge, the volume of trading has slightly improved. While the shares of the industrial firms were in great demand, the demand for insurance companies shares was sharply declining.

477,000 shares were handled at the market value of JD 750,000 divided among 775 contracts, decrease of 1.6 per cent compared to last week.

The daily handling average came to JD 151,000 with a deviation of 16.5 per cent or 3.3 per cent of total around this average, thus indicating instability at the market.

The shares of 64 companies were handled from which 22 companies gained including:

- 1- International Pharmaceutical Industries closing at JD .800 up from JD .740
- 2- Bank of Jordan closing at JD 18.300 up from JD 18.800
- 3- JIMCO closing at JD .590 up from JD .570
- 4- Ala Adin Industries closing at JD .800 up from JD .580

26 companies lost including:

- 1- Petra Insurance closing at JD .550 down from JD .650
- 2- Cairo-Amman Bank closing at JD 30,000 down from JD 31,500
- 3- Yarmouk Insurance Co closing at JD .820 down from JD .880
- 4- Philadelphia Insurance Co closing at JD .880 down from JD .900
- 5- General Investment Co closing at JD 2,150 down from JD 2,250

16 companies had no change in their share values.

In the over-the-counter market, more than 35,800 shares were handled at a market value of JD 23,600.

Trading in the regular market was distributed among the sectors according to the following percentages:

Sectors	Market share	Last week's share
Banks	58.8%	59.8%
Industry	21.5%	30.1%
Services	6.2%	4.1%
Insurance	13.5%	8%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded by sector

Banks (out of 21 traded)	Share of sector	Share of market
1- Arab Bank	41.1%	24.2%
2- National Bank of Jordan	15.1%	8.9%

Industrials (out of 25 traded)	Share of sector	Share of market
1- National Steel Industries	14.4%	3.1%
2- Arab Aluminium Industries	10.9%	2.3%
3- Jordan Phosphates Mines	10.2%	2.2%
4- Arab Pharmaceutical Industry	8.8%	1.8%

Services (out of 6 traded)	Share of sector	Share of market
1- Jordan Electricity Co	47.1%	2.8%

Insurance (out of 12 traded)	Share of sector	Share of market
1- Refco Insurance	26.8%	3.8%
2- Arab International Union for Insurance	36.9%	5%

Weekly Average

Dates	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industries	Average
13-5	+1%	-3.8%	-9%	-4%	-6%
14-5	-3%	-4%	-3.6%	-7%	-8%
17-5	-2%	-1%	+4%	-2%	-1%
18-5	-5%	-2%	5%	+1.4%	Zero
19-5	-1%	-1.8%	+1%	-4%	-3%
Total	—	—	—	—	-1.6%

In Brief

• THE JORDAN Electricity Company had 22040 new subscribers in 1985, compared to 21466 in 1984. This makes a total of 252741 subscribers for 1985 compared to 230701 in 1984, a 9.5 per cent increase.

• THE HOUSING Bank is to offer the Ministry of Health a sum of JD 100,000 as its contribution towards the establishment of a serum and vaccine centre.

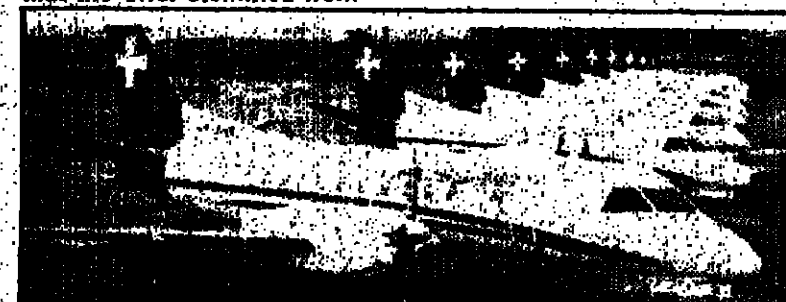
Dr. Zaid Hamzah, Minister of Health, received a letter from the Director-General of the Housing Bank saying that the offer stemmed from

the Bank's appreciation of the great services the Ministry offers to the general public.

• THE MINISTER of Transport Mr. Muhly El Deen Al Hussein has opened an exhibition of library and computer accessories at Amra Hotel.

The Minister expressed his appreciation of the sophisticated and modern standard of items presented at the exhibition.

The items are presented by a group of local firms which are agents of international companies. The exhibition will continue until 22 May 1986.



Crossair's Saab fleet

THIS UNIQUE photograph of the entire Crossair fleet of 10 Saab SF 340 aircraft, was recently secured at Basle-Mulhouse Airport, the main base of the Swiss regional airline. Of the 10 aircraft in the picture, HB-AHK was delivered on 19 March 1986.

Crossair became the launch customer for the SF 340 in October 1980, when the aircraft was still in the early development stage. By early April this year



WORLD CUP 1986

SPOTLIGHT:

The Road To
MEXICO86
Italy

By Kelt Radnedge
Compass News Features

LONDON — At half-time in the 1982 World Cup final, West German sweeper Uli Stielke told his manager, Jupp Derwall, that unless he substituted injury-hampered captain and key striker Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, the team would lose to Italy.

Derwall disagreed. The score in Madrid's Bernabeu stadium was 0-0; Italy's most creative forward, Giancarlo Antognoni, was an injured spectator; striker Francesco Graziani had left the field, also injured, after only seven minutes; and Antonio Cabrini had missed a penalty. The West German manager was convinced the Italians were on the verge of collapse.

Derwall kept the hobbling Rummenigge in the game until it was too late, and Italy won the trophy, becoming the first European country to do so for the third time.

Italy takes its soccer very seriously. Who will forget the television image of the country's elderly President, Sandro Pertini, jumping up and down in delight as Paolo Rossi, Marco Tardelli and Alessandro Altobelli struck the goals which destroyed the West German defence in the closing stages?

Some 70 per cent of the country's population watched the final on television; car cavalcades brought traffic chaos throughout Western Europe's major cities after fans at home and abroad had watched 40-year-old goalkeeper and captain Dino Zoff raise the trophy in triumph.

But Italian passion is not always an advantage — it is one reason why the national team faces such a hard task defending the World Cup in less than two weeks' time in Mexico.

When the azurri (blues) are successful, the adoration of the fans is unlimited; but at the back of players' minds will be the experience of their predecessors in 1982.

After humiliating elimination by North Korea, the team tried to sneak home unnoticed by flying into Genoa airport late at night, but the players were still greeted by late supporters who pelted them with rotten vegetables.

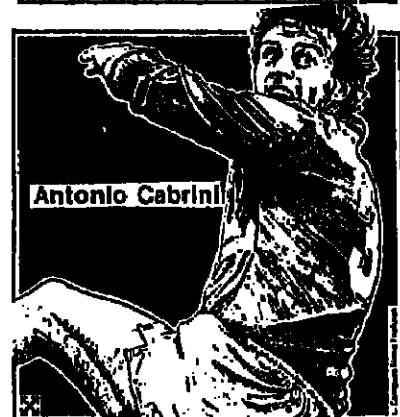
Italy will kick off the tournament in the opening match against Bulgaria in the huge Aztec stadium on 31 May, but already experts are doubtful about the chances of successfully defending the World Cup.

Italy will base its game around the traditional catenaccio defence, which involves a sweeper playing behind the other defenders to provide extra security should an opposing forward break through.

In midfield the Italians will use three players, helped out when necessary by a deep-lying winger such as Roma's Bruno Conti, who was highly successful in Spain four years ago but lately has suffered from injury problems.



Enzo Bearzot



Antonio Cabrini

He began in dismal form as an out-of-touch Italian side failed to win a single preliminary group match and qualified ahead of Cameroon only because it had scored two goals to the Africans' one.

But in the later rounds Rossi at last fulfilled the promise he had shown four years earlier in Argentina. He hit a devastating hat-trick to defeat Brazil in Barcelona, scored two more in the semi-final to dispose of Poland, and opened the scoring against the Germans in the final.

Rossi finished as the tournament's top scorer and went home a superstar, with the bitter memories of the scandal forgotten. Since 1982, however, his career has faltered, despite being a member of the Juventus team which won the European Cup winners' Cup and the so-called Super Cup in 1984 and the Champions' Cup in the ill-starred Brussels final against Liverpool last year.

Rossi was unhappy with the tactical plans of coach Giovanni Trapattoni and his relegation from the spotlight (and sometimes the team) by foreign stars Michel Platini and Zbigniew Boniek.

At the end of last season Rossi was transferred to Milan — a surprise move and not a happy one. Rossi was injured in a pre-season game and did not return to first-team duty until the end of the year.

National manager Enzo Bearzot, confident of Rossi's ability on the big occasion, was anxious for him to prove his fitness for Italy, but the player suffered further problems.

He had to pull out of the squad for the 2-1 friendly defeat by West Germany, then was injured and substituted after less than half-an-hour of a later 2-1 warm-up win over Austria.

Bearzot, leading Italy in a World Cup for the third time, needs all his experienced players to restore the side's form, for little has gone right for the national team since the triumph in Madrid.

The qualifying tournament for the 1984 European Championship was a disaster. Italy won only one match out of eight — against Cyprus — and was comprehensively beaten at home by Czechoslovakia and Sweden. Critics said the form of the last four matches in Spain had been a freak success.

The problems continued when Italy started a series of friendly matches while other countries took part in the qualifying rounds for Mexico. A shocking home defeat by Norway's mostly amateur team was followed by further setbacks against Poland and West Germany.

When Bearzot's team finally managed to beat Austria it was a welcome relief, but the manner of victory, relying more on spirit than style, suggests he is a long way from finding his ideal formation for Mexico.

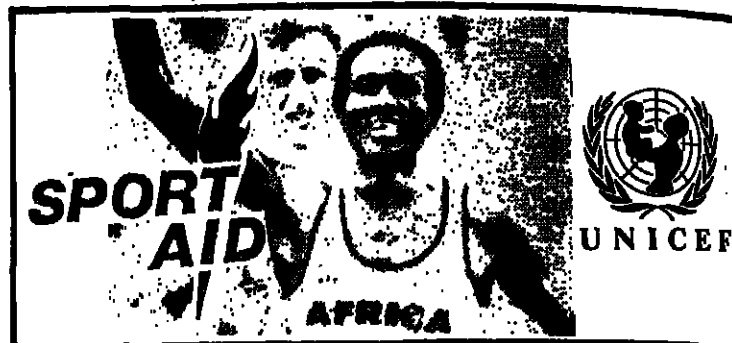
There is no established successor to Zoff, who has retired, in goal. Sweeper Gaetano Scirea has had injury problems, too; stopper Fulvio Collovati's form has suffered from an off-the-pitch legal row with his personal manager; and Napoli midfielder Salvatore Bagni is dangerously prone to losing his temper under pressure.

Italy has a reputation for rising to the occasion when the World Cup comes around, but there is much ground to make up and difficult opponents waiting in preliminary Group A in Mexico.

Argentina, despite a disappointing tour of Europe earlier this year, remains second favourite to win the World Cup after Brazil, while Vutsov's Bulgarians are difficult to beat, as France found out during the qualifying rounds.

Nor are the Italians likely to feel sanguine about taking on the group's outsider, South Korea, with the experience against its northern neighbour in 1986 still a traumatic memory.

The writer is Associate Editor of World Soccer magazine.



Omar Khalifa: carrying Africa's message high

'Sport Aid' takes off

AMMAN (Star) — Sudan's Omar Khalifa, last year's World Cup 1500 m champion, lit the torch in the Sudan on 17 May to launch "Sport Aid", a week of international sporting events designed to harness funds for African relief and development programmes. It is supported by Band Aid and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Khalifa carries a symbolic message of hope which he will convey to Europe in "The Race Against Time," the climax of the Sport Aid activities. He will race across Europe, running 10 km in each of 12 major European cities. He met and received the blessings of Pope John Paul II, when he ran through St Peter's Square on 18 May. He will also be received by French President Francois Mitterrand, when he runs through Paris. Khalifa concludes his run in New York, on 25 May, when he carries the message of Africa to the doors of the United Nations, where the General Assembly will be in session. On that day too, more than one million people in 178 cities are expected to partake in the grand finale, 10 km "Race Against Time," to be beamed live.

Here in Jordan, the Jordan Sports Federation, in co-operation with the UNICEF, is organizing a cross-country race, as part of the Sport Aid activities.

The three-kilometre race starts at 4 pm on Sunday, 25 May from the Intermediate University College and ends at the Sports City. Male participants will run in three categories: 15-25 years, 26-35 years and 36 and above years old groups. Female competitors will run in one group.

Registration for the race is on till noon on 23 May and duly registered runners will qualify to participate in the London ticket draw for the London race on 25 May, all at the cost of the British Airways.

Other activities planned for Jordan are: — Basketball finals between the Orthodox and Ahli Clubs took place at Sports Palace on 10 May, under the patronage of the Minister of Youth, Dr Eld Dahiyat.

— A volleyball match between Al Wahdat and Al Hussein Clubs takes place on 22 May at the Hussein Sports City.

— There will also be a bridge tournament, with dinner, on 25 May, the day "The Race for Time" starts, with a three-kilometre cross-country race.

This is Menotti

By Ignacio Mazzitelli

BUENOS AIRES (dpa) — Tall and thin, his hair now somewhat shorter than in his youth, a permanent sun-tan and a serious look on his face — this is Cesar Luis Menotti, at 47 the father of two sons, a successful football player and coach and a man with a good business sense.

Also not to be forgotten is the inevitable cigarette between his fingers or lips, although he claims that "I am now smoking less than before."

Menotti has always been a proponent of technical skills on the field, of individual ability, but in the modern sense of using it solely for the good of the team.

Back in early 1978, before coaching Argentina to its World Cup victory, he kept asking, "Why not play the way we know how? Why not seek results using a style which the fans themselves will identify with?"

Menotti rejects: individualistic "shows" as well as attempts by his predecessors to impose a European style on Argentine football.

"El Flaco" — "skinny" — as the 1.92-metre-tall Menotti is affectionately known, remained faithful as a coach to much of what he did as a player in the 1960s for his beloved Rosario Central, Huracan, Racing and Boca Juniors in Argentina, the Gambia in the United States, or for Santos in Brazil together with the legendary Pele.

The cool, premonitions forward who was capable of electrifying the fans with his spectacular shots was succeeded by the mature and serious coach who demanded from his players a greater mobility, a constant rotation of positions on the field, the ability to control the ball and good physical fitness, all joined together in a European-South American amalgam.

Regarding the upcoming World Cup in Mexico, Menotti has been somewhat reluctant to comment on the current Argentine team and its coach Carlos Salvador Bilardo, although there are clear differences in approach between "El Flaco" and "El Nargon" ("big nose").

Despite the difficulties of obtaining success in the jealous world of football, Menotti managed to lead Argentina to the World Cup in 1978 and the Junior team to the world championship in its age category in Tokyo in 1979.

Following the bitter 1982 World Cup with many of the Argentine stars already past their peak, Menotti led FC Barcelona in 1983/84 to just about every important title in Spain except that of league champions.

"Winning or losing, El Flaco continues to be as stubborn as ever, with his players constantly passing the ball around and changing positions on the field," fans used to say half in admiration and half critically as they watched his teams perform.

Menotti, who never paid any attention to the critics, has always believed in his concept of the modern footballer, and his record as a coach speaks for itself.

Special from the German Press Agency (dpa)

STAR FEATURES

Award Programme: helping youth develop positive qualities



An Award programme's student descending down a steep cliff as part of their adventurous activities. Photo by Raed Sweiss



Discovering Jordan's wildlife. Photo by Raed Sweiss

The Award Programme was designed with great care by a small team whose main members were the Duke of Edinburgh, Dr Kurt Hahn, the famous educationalist and founding headmaster of Gordonstoun School, and Lord Hunt, the famous adventurer and leader of the first team to conquer Everest.

The aim of the Programme was to offer young people opportunities for broadening their interests and experience through participation in a wide range of practical, cultural and adventurous activities related to their individual aptitudes and the needs of their communities.

It comprises four basic sections, and each participant must complete the requirements of the Programme in each section. They are:

- Service — to encourage service to others.
- Skills — to encourage the discovery and development of personal interests and manual, vocational or cultural skills.
- Sport — to develop fitness and encourage improvement of performance in sport.
- Expeditions — to develop a spirit of adventure and discovery, and understand the importance of working together in a team with a common purpose.

The Programme is entirely voluntary and relies on the development of self-motivation, self-discipline and perseverance on the part of the individual, rather than on pressure from adults. Adults, though, are present to share their skills and experience, to encourage and assess the efforts of the participants.

The Programme recognizes that each individual has different abilities, talents and interests. Participants are allowed to choose activities from within the four sections which suit their particular interests and talents, and which are appropriate to the environment in which they live.

There are three levels for the Award: Bronze (for ages 14 and over), Silver (for ages 15 and over), and Gold (for ages 16 and over). The upper age limit for participants is the 25th birthday.

Over the past 30 years, the Programme has been adopted by 45 countries, and it is still expanding as more and more countries recognize the value of a national youth programme. It now operates under a wide variety of titles. In Britain and some of the Commonwealth countries it is called "The Duke of Edinburgh's Award," but other countries are adopting the Programme under whatever national title they choose.

Although each participating nation is required to accept the fundamental and operational rules of the Programme, they are free within these limits to adapt the contents to suit their national needs and priorities. For example, African nations lay increased emphasis on community projects, family life, education and entrepreneurial skills.

The Programme strongly dissociates itself from any political viewpoint, and will not countenance discrimination of sex, race or religion.

The skills and sports sections of the Programme have been organized by the schools themselves so far. On the skills side, students have taken up a wide range of activities from poetry to typing. The boys of Salt Secondary School have learned Islamic calligraphy. Sporting activities have ranged from taekwon do to swimming.

The Community Service section required more organization. Samar Kildani personally supervised this section for all the schools by seeking and contacting the centres that were keen to be involved, and arranging the initial visits.

IBS students visited the school for the mentally handicapped at Lubnyat, where they helped in the gardens and organized activities, sports and trips for the children. They performed similar services at the Al Hussein Sports City and the Home of Hope. Girls from Fuhels School helped at the local psychiatric hospital. The boys of Salt School helped to clean up a public park, and built pathways round a teachers' hostel. Students from other schools have helped at the Haya Arts Centre, and at the Community Centre in Swaleh run by Dr Serl Nasser.

The Programme has also received a great deal of help, encouragement and co-operation from the organizers of these centres.

Another aspect of the Service section are courses of specialized training. So far the Civil Aid Department, the National Army, the Air Force, the Special Forces and the Women's Police have trained the students in subjects ranging from road safety to fire fighting.

The idea of camping for fun and adventure is alien to most Jordanians, yet the country has magnificent potential for camping, exploration and hiking expeditions. So far, in the expeditions section camps have been organized with the co-operation of the armed forces, and students have learned skills such as self-defence and map-reading. In June of this year, the Air Force will be organizing a boys' camp at Mafraq for any Award student wishing to participate.

For the Gold level of the Award, more is required from the participants than an organized camp. An expedition, exploration or other adventurous projects must be planned and undertaken by participants, either individually or in groups, in unfamiliar, open or wild country, covering a minimum of 50 miles on foot.

We did feel that it was, at times, too difficult or too dangerous for us to reach the waterfall at the end of the stream. With help, we did see the waterfall at the top of the stream. It was a happy time for us; we had made it to the top.

On 18 May, we received our Awards from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. We felt honoured to be the first blind and the first handicapped in the Middle East to receive such an Award. In the future there will be more. We are the pioneers: our friends are following us in standing up to the challenge Prince Hassan has made to the youth of Jordan.

Muzyen Osman, a participant in the Crown Prince Award Scheme, is from the Regional Centre for Blind Girls in Shmel-sani. She writes this article on behalf of herself and three other blind girls who received the awards: Amal Deeb, Asma Ali, and Raba Al Majali.

Blind girls meet the challenge of award scheme

By Muzyen Osman
Special to The Star

WE ARE very fortunate. A friend of ours brought to us an idea that was new to us so that we could experience activities exciting and new to us. We were offered the opportunity to be involved in expeditions, sports, learning new skills and even service to the community. We were also presented with the opportunity to participate in the Crown Prince Award Scheme. The exciting part for us is the fact that we are, the first "handicapped" to participate in the Crown Prince Award. We are four blind girls.

We do not think that you would believe what we have been able to do this year, because we have been involved in this Award. We would like to share our experiences.

On a weekly basis, we trained for a track and field Pentathlon. This activity included, shot put, weight throw, long jump, 100 and 400 metre runs. On 6 May, we did the entire Pentathlon in one hour

at the Al Hussein Sports City Track and our Director and all of the girls from our centre in Shmel-sani came to watch and cheer. It was a challenge for us to complete this and look much perseverance as we had never done anything like this before. One of our groups, when training, never finished the 400 metre run. On the day of the Pentathlon, she crossed the line, having used all of her effort to reach the goal. Achievements like this we will never forget.

Other activities we participated in were playing chess, improving our skills in music and knitting. We also gave our time in service to the dorm we live in, as it is difficult to venture into the mainstream of the community. We cleaned the floors, and washed dishes. For us, this was a change from having things always handed to us. It felt good to feel useful in our home. Besides, the staff of the dorm appreciated our help.

The highlight of our involvement in the Award was our expedition to the Jordan Valley Dead Sea. We



The four blind girls flanked by their supervisors. In the centre, from left to right: Asma Ali, Raba Al Majali, Muzyen Osman and Amal Deeb

stayed away in the Valley overnight. We also had good independence, doing a lot of work in the home alone. We will never forget walking among the banana trees, feeling them and learning from a plantation worker about how the bananas grow and the peculiarities of the banana tree. We will never forget the hardest thing of all, something we would never think to do: With help, we were

able to trek up a stream near the Dead Sea, to reach a waterfall. Never before had we seen streams like this one. Never before had we understood what a waterfall is; our guide explained this to us. Never before had we felt moss or a frog. We even touched the rocks of the ravine that the stream was flowing through; this way we understood what our surroundings were like. I

believe they were beautiful.

We did feel that it was, at times, too difficult or too dangerous for us to reach the waterfall at the end of the stream. With help, we did see the waterfall at the top of the stream. It was a happy time for us; we had made it to the top.

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Mother-daughter exhibition — sense of observation reflected

By Margaret Hall
Special to The Star

SUE AND Sonia Dahdah had their first and unique mother-daughter painting and silk-screen exhibit at the American Centre last week, which ran from 12-15 May.

Both artists work at the Abdul Hamid Sharaf School. The mother, Sue, has a B.S. and M.A. in Art and Elementary Education respectively and Doctorate in Educational Administration. This is her second exhibition, and her medium is acrylic.

The daughter, Sonia, on the other hand, has a B.S. in Graphic Design from Bradley University. This is her first exhibit and her trademark is silk-screening.

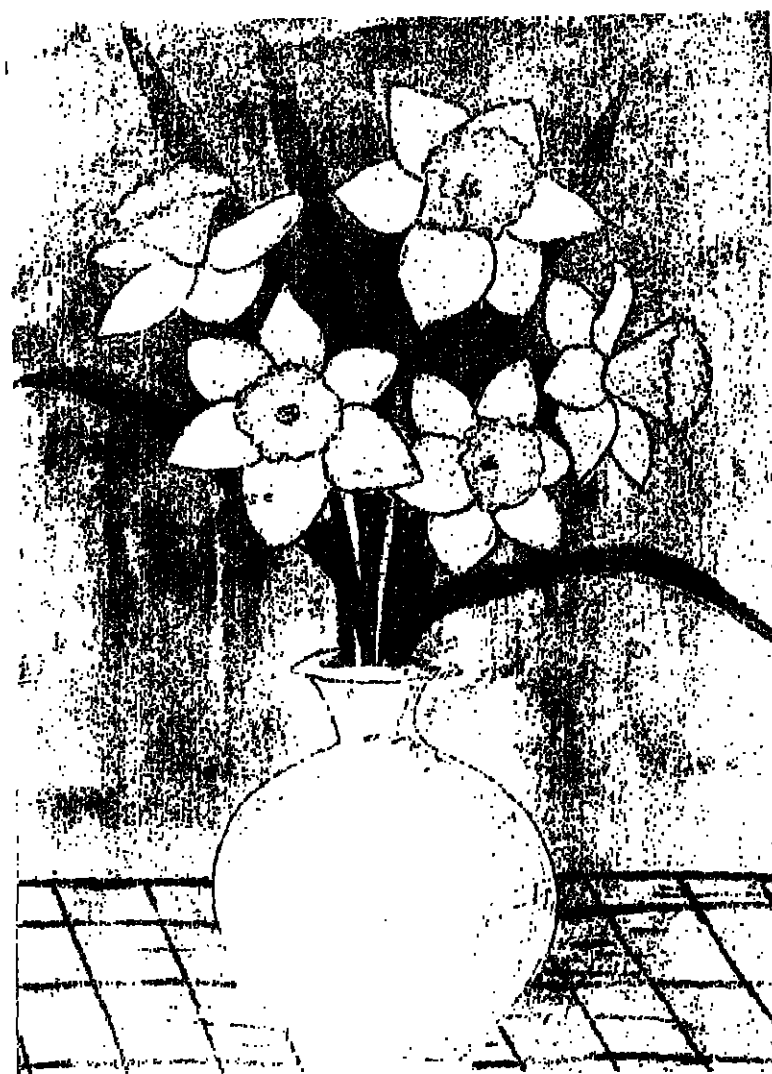
Etching is a painting method whereby a metal plate is covered with a acid-resistant varnish, the etching ground, on which the desired drawing is designed with a sharp tool, such as an etching needle or a roulette. The ground could be composed of beeswax, bitumen and resin. Afterwards, the plate is exposed to nitric acid or Dutch mordant which 'bites' into the metal when the ground is clear, making patterns which contain ink. When the plate is applied to moist paper, the design is painted on the paper.

For instance, in 'Grandpa Pent on a Truck' the etching conveys a metallic blue effect, this colour is abundant in Grandpa's overalls and cap. He is sitting on a red car in a black garage-like room. Some areas are pure white such as the car's bumper, his face and hands. Moreover, several colours have been employed which no doubt was a laborious task.

In addition, both 'sunrise' and 'sunset' are etchings evolving around the same topic. The 'Sunrise' shows entwined trees in blue with a big greyish rock below, while the 'Sunset' is in brown and the rock is black. In both paintings, the canvas-like paper is clearly seen, but in the latter, etching patterns are evident (crisscrossing) giving more definition to the trunk.

In 'Scenes of Yemen', a different etching technique appears to have been employed. One can see etchings in the black surface, done by a needle-like object exposing a silver base. Thus many silver-needle thin lines have been used in creating buildings and little details against a black setting.

Different Masks for Different Tasks is a silk-screen print, the fifth out of eight copies. The painting shows an image of a sad clown with colorful masks strewn here and there, and a patterned floor direct on a silk-screen, a gauzy fabric, stretched tightly across a wooden frame. The parts that the artist wanted to paint blue for masks, she left exposed, and the rest blocked. The ink that is drawn across the inside of the



framework by a blade, squeegee, goes through the open areas onto the paper beneath. Consequently, each colour has to have a clean screen with covered patches that are not intended to be coloured.

The painting must have taken lots of time, similar to the etching, since many colours are involved in the clown's make-up and circus room — charcoal like lines outline some features in the clown, such as his arms and give shades to his cheeks.

Usually, the artists have laid out the different stages involved in making a silk-screen such as 'pretty and pink': first Ballet slippers are outlined on stencil No. 5, a transparent gray. Second, they are cut out and put on dark pink paper, stencil No. 4. Stencil No. 3 is the same but with addition of floral designs in the background of lighter pink. A cushion is cut out in stencil No. 2 on light blue paper — the floral design becomes more vivid. Finally, stencil No. 1 is dark blue on which the cushion and slippers are outlined. The result is a pair of pink Ballet slippers with bows, standing on a blue cushion with creases and indentations drawn in a darker shade. The setting is of a peaceful floral design and the artist has done copies of this painting.

Circular bush lines in acrylic embody 'The Three Sisters', and the style is that of Van Gogh. Three abstract figures are painted in round lines, of which blue is most prominent. The figures are standing on a window sill, which is done, along with the brick wall, in smooth strokes and cover the rest of the work. The density of the material gives it the effect of an oil.

This style is echoed in 'Sailing, Sailing' where many boats are painted in blue with white sails. The impression, on the whole, is that of an oil with sharp edged sails in a summer afternoon.

Lithographs were not of to be done, for 'Caravan' was basically done in reverse technique, where three camels were printed in a cue, the first carrying a bedouin. What is unusual is the blank shaded foreground in contrast to the background consisting of mountains in pencil. The latter may be due to lithography itself, since the actual drawing material is a wax known as tusche, which can be applied by pencil.

Last but not least, scenes from our country have been portrayed in silk-screens and pastels, prints and acrylic. Hence, both mother and daughter, show a keen observation of people, places and cultures.

Pictures of the past

By Paul Packard
Special to The Star

PIECES of the Arab, not so far, but interesting past have been salvaged and lovingly resurrected. They are old photographs of old Arab cities. The Middle East Antiquities Circle of Beirut (MEACOB) has proudly put them on display at the Petra Bank Gallery for an exhibition which will run through Ramadan from 8:30-10:30 pm.

Quiet photos of Beirut back in the days when it was still a small town are among a few of the many

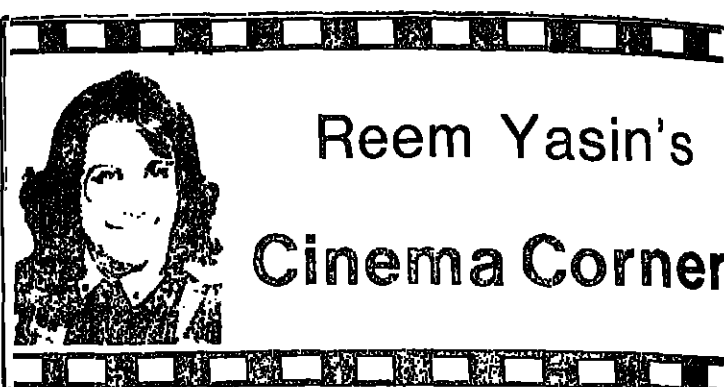
pictures on display. One can hardly imagine that such a peaceful and picturesque place could turn so large and so violent in such a short time.

Other photos show old scenes of Damascus, Jerusalem, Baghdad and Amman. The most interesting photos portray people. Workers toiling in the harbours of Lebanon; an old man reading quietly in the character-filled clutter of his Tunisian home; and village women gathering water and gossip at the local well.

Two of the pictures portray two street scenes in Damascus. Both are of the same location but are taken twenty years apart. Through photos like these, one is easily able to imagine the progression of changes that have taken place in these ancient Arab capitals.

MEACOB obtained these photos from antique shops, discarded

Continued on page 19



Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

Nour El Sharif as 'The Piper' an echo of classical Greek tragedy

"THE PIPER" (Al Zammar) is one of Nour El Sharif's latest films. Like most of his recent films, it bears the distinct mark of quality, a mark that elevates this star's work above triviality, banality or commercialism.

The film is based on Tennessee Williams' play "Orpheus Descending," as the credits clearly state at the outset of the picture — a not so very common occurrence with many of the Arabic films that are usually simply distorted images of well-known works.

The story of the original play, and consequently of the film, is on the surface of it, the tale of a wild-spirited boy (here the piper himself), who wanders into a conventional community causing general upheaval in the views, standards and attitudes of the people of that community. In Williams' own words, "causing the commotion of a fox in a chicken coop."

But beneath that familiar surface, the play is about questions that haunt the hearts of people, and the difference between continuing to ask these questions (a difference represented by the major protagonists of the story) and the acceptance of prescribed answers that are not answers at all, but only expedient adaptations.

Like many of Tennessee Williams' plays that have been filmed ("A Streetcar Named Desire," "Night of the Iguana," "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof"), the work fares quite well on the screen. It is not only well adapted as play into film, but also perfectly fitted in its local surroundings (that of strictly conventional Upper Egypt) without leaving that "foreign" aftertaste that usually distorts the credibility and destroys the realism of any film.

"The Piper" is in fact a great piece of work that loudly spells professionalism. Directed by the talented Ataf El Tayeb (who directed for Nour El Sharif his masterpiece "The Busdriver") and written for the screen by one of the most qualified scriptwriters, Dr Rafik El Sabbah, with a most moving musical score by the renowned Baligh Hamdy. The performances are also quite impressive, especially those of Mehena Tawfiq and Tawfiq El Deken. In fact, a wholly realistic and totally credible mood is established in the film, created in a most unpretentious and understated manner.

But by far, the most outstanding aspect of the film is the lyrics of Abdel Rehim Mansour, the poet who co-wrote the script and to whom the whole film is dedicated.

It is the simple and sensitive poems of Abdel Rehim Mansour that express the theme and the main concept of the film, constituting its main heart beat and providing the whole film with its centre of truth and realism, almost elevating it into the realms of the Ancient Greek tragedies from which its main concept springs.

The film is available on video-tape at The Rainbow Video Centre.

CALENDAR

Entertainment

A FEATURE FILM will be showing tonight, Thursday, 22 May, entitled *The Night Stuff*, at 4 pm at the American Centre.

A CONCERT BY the French singer Hugues Aufray will be held on 29 May, at 8:30, at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Exhibitions

AN EXHIBITION entitled *Caricatures from the Federal Republic of Germany* will be held until 28 May at the Goethe Institute Amman.

Lectures

AN ENGLISH Literature lecture, by Dr Richard Loring Taylor, will be held at the British Council on Wednesday, 28 May, at 8:30 pm, discussing William Blake's attitude towards science.

Trips

FRIENDS OF Archaeology will sponsor a trip to the city of Jericho, led by Dr Svend Helms, on 12-13 June. For more information, call 689488.

It seems some people will go to any lengths to get a decent afternoon tea. When Mrs Hafiza Latta, wife of British Council Representative David Latta, organized her annual fund raising afternoon tea last week, she entertained not just some 200 Ammanites, but also a bus load of ladies from Yarmouk University. And there was even an intrepid tea drinker from Agaba, Lottie Taylor who also doubled as flower arranger.

Guest of Honour was Sherifa Zeln who was joined by British Ambassador John Coles and Mrs Anne Coles, General Union of Voluntary Societies President Dr Abdallah Al Khatib and his wife Jehad and Mrs Margaret Becker, wife of the American Ambassador in Amman.

The tea and cakes were supplemented by a number of enticing raffles and auctions. Raffle prizes included two tickets on British Airways to Larnaca, a painting donated by Her Highness Princess Majida and a traditional costume presented by Mrs Widad Kavar. Gourmets were well taken care of too, with the chance to win around thirty dinners for two at restaurants and hotels in Amman, Jeraah and Agaba.

The auctions also offered such rich prizes as two tickets to London, complements of Alia, paintings by Samia Zarou and Martin Savage, the latter coming via The Gallery at the Intercontinental Hotel. And Mrs Al Khatib of Yarmouk University certainly justified her trip from the north by carrying off the beautiful inlaid mirror and table which were presented by artist Sabahat Rashdan.

Mrs Latta is now confident that will have a healthy JD 6000 to hand over to the General Union of Voluntary Societies to enable it to continue with the building of a day care centre for the mentally handicapped children of the Baqaa Refugee Camp.

Mrs Latta's 1985 tea party raised enough to get the foundations and the first floor walls of the centre built, and she is looking forward to seeing it coming closer to completion with this year's money.

She is also still a little overwhelmed at the fantastic support she received in organizing Wednesday's event. She says the British Council's local staff were not alone among the volunteers with Tawfiq Schnoudeh acting as accountant, Yousef Hashweh and friends providing the musical entertainment, Hind Samman spending many hours dealing with administrative matters and other staff just Nuha Sabaneh for one, produced a remarkable 12 Swiss rolls, generally willing to do whatever was needed. Even Antonette Farah, who is away in Kuwait visiting her daughter, took the trouble to leave a generous contribution before she left.

Pictures of the past

Continued from page 18

papers and forgotten attics in the streets of Damascus, Beirut and Amman. The idea of making a collection of the photos came from one of MEACOB's Lebanese members, when a friend of his was talking about modern war-torn Lebanon. The calm past is what must be remembered he said to his friend.

The nostalgia of such untroubled times encouraged Dr C, who requested anonymity, to obtain the old photos because of the peace and calm mood they portrayed.

It is something like hope, hoping to recreate peace by forcing ourselves to remember its goodness by seeing its goodness.

Information about the exhibit may be obtained by contacting Miss Anni at 603182.

People and events



Summer was welcomed in at The British Council on Tuesday 6th May, with a garden party which was organized by Deputy Representative, Miss Sue Beaumont. The 200 guests were mainly students of the British Council English Language Centre.

They were entertained by a recital from The Philadelphia Singers who performed the Fauré Requiem at The Royal Cultural Centre on Thursday 15th May, under the direction of Mr. Mike Berridge.

In the above photo are the members of the Philadelphia Singers and Sue Beaumont to the far right.

Eleven of Mrs Latta's young students at the Ahiya School came along to sell raffle tickets, serve tea and be generally useful while Sylvia Halaby and Teresita Aguilar also put in along day of invaluable help.

And when the party was over

and the tables and chairs and the crockery and cutlery were on their way back to the Marriott and Regency Palace hotels, a number of children from Amman's special schools and the School for the Deaf at Salt had their own parties with the abundance of sandwiches



A glimpse of the fund-raising tea party organized by Mrs Hafiza Latta, standing far right

Crown Prince recognizes students of award scheme

OVER TWO hundred students who had taken part in the Crown Prince's Award Scheme received their awards in a presentation ceremony hosted by the International Baccalaureate School on Sunday evening, 18 May. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan presented the awards to the students, who came from over 14 schools, both in and outside Amman, in the presence of Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Dr Abdul Wahab Majali, high-ranking members of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the heads of the participating schools, and others connected with the Crown Prince's Award Programme in Jordan.

At the end of the ceremony, HRH Crown Prince gave a speech in which he praised the organization, who contributed to the success of his award. He stressed the important role of the media in orientating the students, throughout the kingdom, to participate in public services and exploration tours.

His Royal Highness also stressed the crucial role of teachers and schools in encouraging the students to participate in the schools' social and sports activities to enable them to face the challenges of the future.

and cakes that the tea party guests couldn't quite manage.

The British invasion of Jordan continued last week as Amman was host to a 20-member delegation from the British Water Industries Group.

After a busy week of official visits the group was happy to relax at the reception hosted by British Embassy Head of Chancery Hilary Synnott, and his wife Annie on Tuesday evening. Mission manager Douglas Wood said that, overall, the group's visit to Jordan was a great success and they were particularly grateful to Water Authority President Muhammad Kilani and his staff with whom they had held valuable discussions on their plans for upcoming years. Mr Kilani will be catching up with the group again soon when he goes to London to present a paper at the triennial World Water Conference this summer.

The group was also pleased with its visit to Iraq where they say there are great opportunities in all aspects of the water business.

"I had never realized that Turkey had such beautiful places," was the common comment at the Turkish Cultural Centre last week following a slide presentation by photographer Osman Akuz.

Mr Akuz began his show with shots of the most famous sights of Istanbul including the Blue Mosque, the Galata Bridge and the

Bosphorus. But when he left the familiar Turkish capital and took his audience to the southern city of Antalya, it was the opening of a new world for most of them.

The exquisite towns and villages of the southern coast with their beautifully restored old houses, charming white painted mosques, sandy beaches and glorious blue seas had everyone ready to pack their suitcases and fly off on holiday at once.

The curious rock dwellings of Goreme, the fantastic 'cotton castles' of Pamukkale and the dramatic hot springs of Kizilkaya rounded off the show. The discovery that just about everywhere of interest in Turkey is on a bus route and that hotel prices are still remarkably reasonable were another encouragement to the audience to go and see the sights for themselves.

Mr Akuz's beautiful slides were ably complemented by an English language commentary provided by Turkish Embassy second secretary Nazmi Serdar.

Are the Australians taking over the British Ladies? Probably not, but they certainly made their presence felt at last week's B.L.'s meeting. Diana Trynes and Margaret Tow were seated at one end, whilst, Judith Abu Hassan and Donna Naber controlled the rear. Guest speaker for the morning was well-known hair stylist and cosmetics expert Mouhir Struji. He and British wife Corrine with sons Omar and Taimor are off on holiday next week for a combined tour of London and the States.

Among those listening to Mouhir's lecture were Nicky Dirkerbadian, Jillian Kasir and Sandra Haddad.

Choir shows versatility

By Mary Phillips
Special to The Star

A FRIEND has decided to have Fauré's Requiem played at his wedding. He says that if it is left until his funeral he will miss it, and it is too beautiful to miss.

Gabriel Fauré's lovely and moving mass for the Dead, written in 1885 — the year his father died — has had this effect on people for one hundred years. On Thursday, 15 May, there was an opportunity to hear the Requiem performed at the Royal Cultural Centre's Studio Theatre, in a concert given by the Philadelphia Singers.

This was the first time the Singers have given an entire public concert, though they have taken part in several concerts and functions in Amman since they were founded in November 1984. Their founder and director, Michael Berridge, is now known in Amman for his very successful musical direction of the recently staged musical "Annie."

The concert was in two halves, with the Requiem taking the whole of the second half. In the first half, the choir demonstrated their versatility with a selection of madrigals, spirituals, folk songs and popular songs. They moved with great ease from the light, intricately woven precision of madrigals, such as 'Now is the Month of Maying' to the almost hymn-like solidity of Arthur Sullivan's 'The Lost Chord', and from the classical perfection of Bach's 'Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring', with a flute obbligato played by Laurie Johnston, to the moving simplicity of two spirituals, 'Deep River' and 'Were You There?'

In a section called 'Four Folk Songs from the British Isles', the choir sang four traditional songs

from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The Irish song 'I Know Where I'm Going', arranged by G. Russell Smith was particularly successful, with some beautiful effects of harmony.

Finally, and in complete contrast, came three modern arrangements sung in close harmony with great panache and swing: 'If Ever I Would Leave You' and 'On a Clear Day' by Lerner and Loewe, and a Rodgers and Hart song, 'My Funny Valentine'.

The Singers' performance of Fauré's Requiem was a fine achievement, and they conveyed well the calm beauty and restraint of the work. Perhaps the finest moments were the canon between soprano, basses and tenors in the 'Sanctus', and the powerful crescendo of the 'Dies Irae' passage in 'Libera Me'.

There was some fine solo singing by Michael Berridge (bass) in the 'Offertoire' and 'Libera Me', and 'Pie Jesu' was exquisitely sung by Gill Cornes (soprano). The performance was accompanied by Steve Hart on the piano.

The Studio Theatre was the perfect setting for the concert. It was almost full, and its intimacy and friendly informality created a rapport between choir and audience, making the whole performance a shared experience, greatly enjoyed by both.

The Philadelphia Singers rehearse weekly between September and June. The membership is largely expatriate — mostly British and American, but anyone who enjoys singing is welcome to join, and the choir would be delighted to have more Jordanian members. If you would like to join the choir, contact the director, Michael Berridge, at 602561 (evenings) or P.O. Box 441 Suweilah.

Joke-teller goes for record

Telling jokes for charity — in any of five languages — is something Felipe Carbonell does between running his transportation business, playing tennis and taking guitar lessons. He's a lawyer, too.

By Marion Bywater
Compass Features

LIMA, Peru — Wanted: comedian for attempt on two-man joke-telling record, preferably for charity, jokes no problem.

The other half of the duo would be Felipe Carbonell, a Spaniard who has lived in Peru for the last 15 years and who would be happy to make the attempt in Spanish, Portuguese, Italian or French — or even in English with some preparation.

record for joke-telling by one man — a 40-hour stint that was 12 hours longer than the previous record, held by a Swede. The stunt earned Carbonell a place in the Guinness Book of Records and raised several thousand dollars for cancer charities. That record is now disputed by American comedian Tim Benker, who claims 48 hours. Carbonell believes he could easily surpass that figure and says he only stopped last time "because the fellow who was supervising got tired."

countries as far apart as Argentina and Canada. Carbonell has his eye on the duo record of 52 hours, set by Wayne Mallon and Mike Hamilton in Canada in 1975. He has suggested to Benker that they make a joint attempt on the record.

Carbonell, 52, is a lawyer by training. He planned to be a diplomat, but then decided transportation would be a better way of seeing the world. Now he has his own moving, packing and shipping business and spends as much as half the year travelling. He has always dabbled in entertaining. He was a semi-professional basketball player when he was a student. He sang to his own guitar accompaniment in the restaurants of London's Soho and King's Road areas to pay for English studies, and he has been a broadcaster —



FELIPE CARBONELL

including stints as a tennis and bull-fighting commentator. He has also had his own TV programme.

Carbonell is a professional comedian in name only; if he makes money telling jokes, it is almost always for charity, and generally to raise money to fight cancer. It was his wife's painful death from cancer five years ago that launched him on his fund-raising-by-joke-telling career.

There is no definition of a joke, but Carbonell says when you have people around, you better be funny. In the small hours on his record attempt when his only audience was the invigilator, his jokes were more in the nature of reminiscences, particularly about his father, a mining engineer who was also always cracking jokes.

Five minutes rest is allowed for each hour of jokes. Carbonell "stored" his rest time in order to stop twice for short naps during his record-breaking attempt. But tiredness was not so much a worry as the fear of losing his voice.

Carbonell makes up some of his jokes, but generally he uses — or adapts — other people's. He has a large library of books and tapes which he listened to for a couple of days before attempting the record, organising the jokes in his mind, since no reading of texts was allowed.

Physical fitness is important in marathon joke-telling — no problem for Carbonell, who claims the only time he gets tired is when he has nothing to do.

He sleeps just three or four hours a night and sometimes does not bother to go to bed at all. Apart from running his business, he plays tennis every day (he has represented Peru in veterans' championships) and is taking guitar lessons.

Jokes travel fast, he says, but they change between countries and indeed within them.

Carbonell emphasizes the importance of knowing about national brands of humour and sensitivities. Jokes which are the backbone of many comedians' repertoires in the United States or Britain would be grounds for deportation in other countries. But that does not rule out topical subjects altogether.

A small joke?

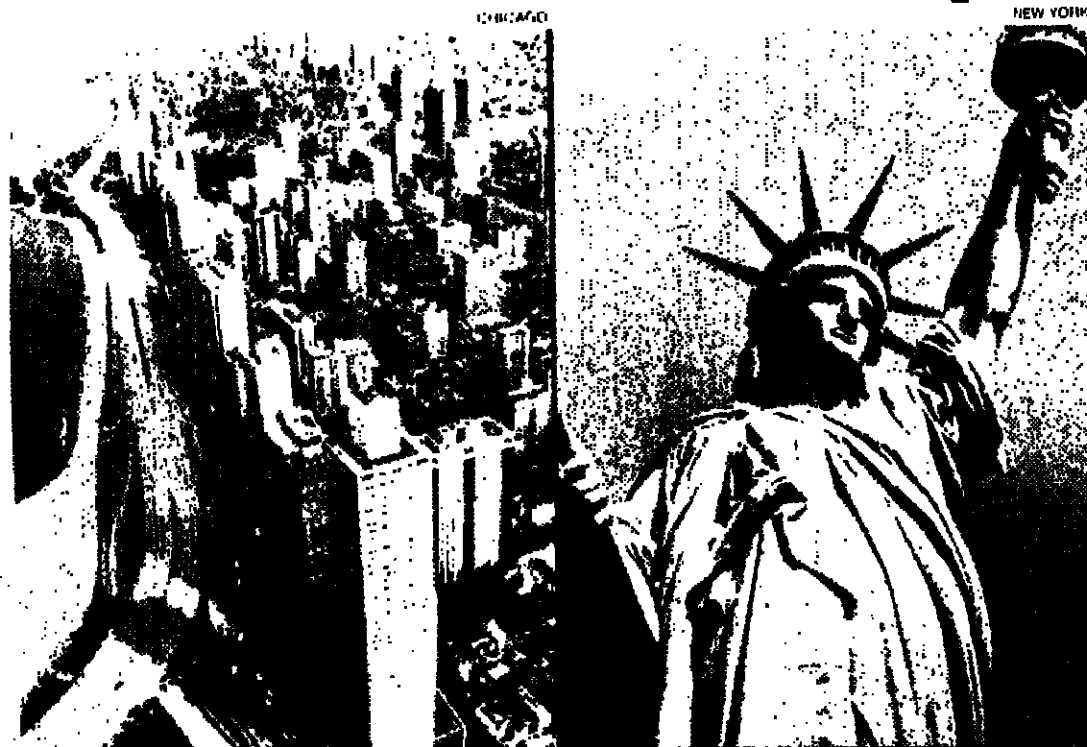
Carbonell suggests there are two ways of solving the Latin American debt problem. First, there is the logical way — God comes down from heaven and pays off the debt. Or there is the miraculous way — Latin Americans work harder.

Marion B. Bywater is a freelance journalist specializing in Latin American affairs for non-Latin publications.

PEN-PALS

Name: Mohammed Al Hassan
Age: 19 years
Address: P.O. Box 147
Cape-Coast Ghana
West-Africa
Hobbies: Letters, sports, music and photography
Name: Mariama Alhassan (Miss)
Age: 19 years
Address: P.O. Box 147
Cape-Coast Ghana
West-Africa
Hobbies: Music, singing, sports, movies, travelling, swimming and photography

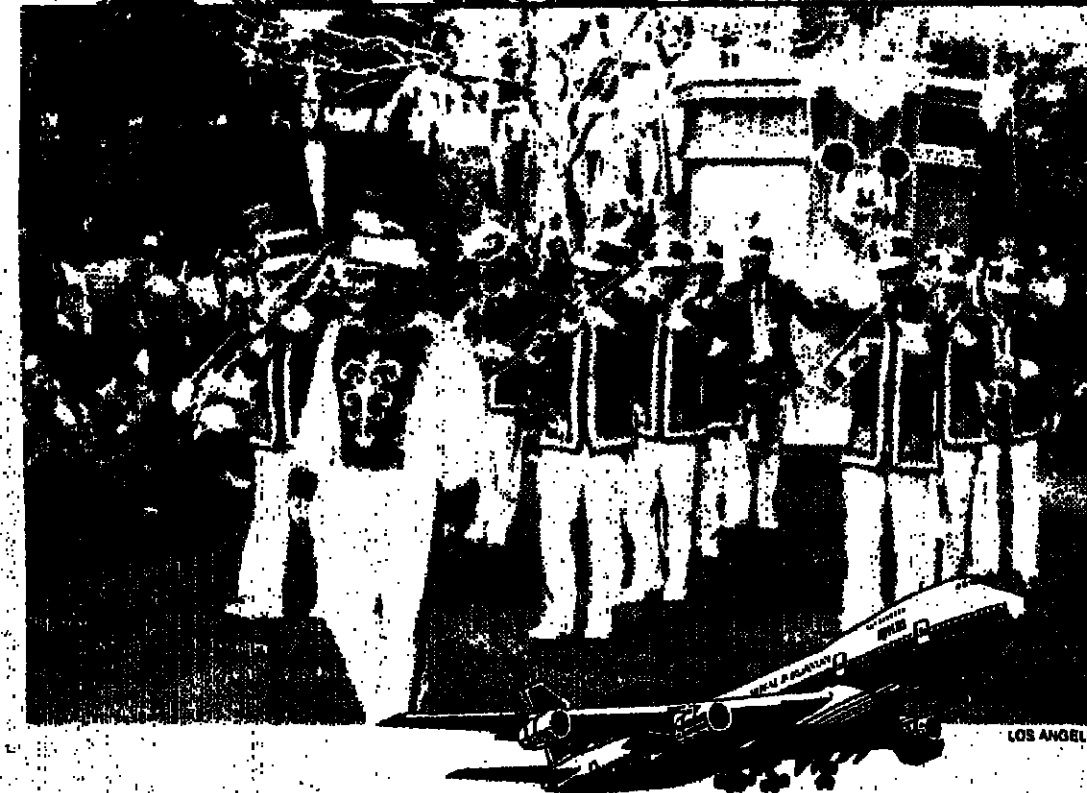
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Cross words

ACROSS

- 1 Droopy-eared canine
- 7 Jagger
- 11 Caboose, e.g.
- 14 "Softly, As You," 1960 pop song
- 15 Brutus' campus
- 16 Something to assay
- 17 Jukebox's predecessor
- 18 Actress Ullmann
- 20 Knockout number
- 21 "You Light Up My Life," 1977 pop song
- 22 It turns litmus blue
- 23 Souvenir of Rio
- 24 Four-in-hand
- 25 Consumer advocate
- 27 Parallel to 30 Beatles song: 1967
- 28 Unstinting
- 34 The whole shebang
- 35 Declare with assurance
- 36 New folk
- 38 A Turner
- 40 Wrenches

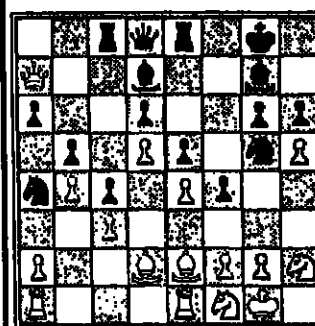
DOWN

- 1 Place for coal
- 2 — Baba
- 3 Distinct parts
- 4 Behalf
- 5 Uniform
- 6 — Aviv
- 7 Tot's "bakery" products
- 8 Tong wielders of yore
- 9 Sallate
- 10 Neighbor of Nob.
- 11 Pina — (cocktail)
- 12 Having surfaced
- 13 April 18 rider
- 18 Yield
- 22 Empire's call
- 23 Fall behind
- 24 Where Zeno held sway
- 25 Stockings
- 26 Birds or settlers
- 28 Putting places
- 31 The Darlings' dog
- 33 Church calendar
- 36 Immobilizing device
- 37 Peevish
- 38 Spanish Mile.
- 40 Makes fast
- 41 Sty mama
- 42 Gadget
- 43 Smitten
- 44 Band offering
- 45 Heart, lungs, etc.
- 51 Positive
- 52 Solo for Scottie
- 53 Slope sight
- 55 Which was to be done: Abbr.
- 56 Small lizard
- 57 Half of D
- 58 Crucial

SOLUTION

BASSET MICK CAR
TLEAVE UCLA ORE
NICKLEDEON LIV
TEN UP MY BASE
LET TIE NADER
ALONG PENNYLANE
GROSSER ALL
ABSEY SNOOPS
TED SPANNERS
DIMENOVET SETTO
ONERS ICI UAW
OLDS STUN ATL
DOL QUARTERBACK
AVE ERLE FIANCE
DEY FESS TARTLY

Chess



Medina v Gilgioric, Palma de Mallorca 1987. This diagram shows the concluding phase of a 28-move game which set a curious world record as the longest-ever won game without capture of a single piece.

Now did Black (to play) force his opponent to resign, still with a full complement of men on the board?

Chess

solution

1... R-R1; 2 Q-K7, R-K2 and White resigned, since 3... B-K1 will win queen for rook.

BRIDGE by Terence Reese

North
♠ 5 4
♥ 10
♦ A K 8 6 3 2
♣ 8 5 3
West
♠ Q 10 3
♥ J 8 5 3 2
♦ —
♣ 10 7 4 2
East
♠ A 10 7
♥ K 6 4
♦ Q 7 4
♣ J 9 6
South
♠ K 8 2
♥ Q 7
♦ J 10 5
♣ A K

Dealer South. Game all AT rubber bridge. South opened 1NT and North raised to 3NT. This was a sensible call on his hand—there was not much point in aiming at Five or Six Diamonds.

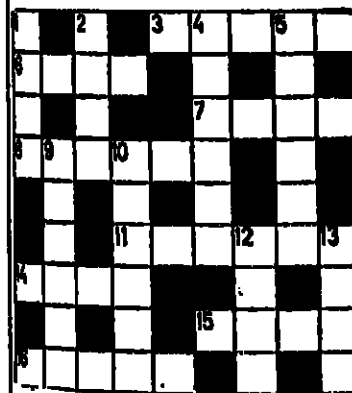
West led a low heart to the ♠ 10 and West discarded a club. What was East to do when he won with the ♠ Q? He played a heart and the contract was easily made.

As the cards lay, the only winning defence would have been for East to switch to the ♠ 9 (not the jack, because South plays low and West has to win the next lead). Who was at fault, West or East?

In a sense, I would say both. West had led the three of hearts and it was difficult to imagine that his hearts would be good enough for the defence to run four tricks. So East was perhaps wrong to return a heart.

What about West, then? The jack of hearts on the first diamond would have been a good card, surely. West could hardly throw this card if he wanted a heart, and the jack would point to a spade rather than a club. If West had held moderate spades and wanted a club, then the two of hearts would have been the natural choice.

JUNIOR X-WORD



ACROSS—1, Editor, 6, Loom, 7, Gush, 8, Denude, 11, Kettle, 14, Hove, 16, Apex, 18, Steps.

DOWN—1, Med, 3, Torn, 4, Digest, 5, Casual, 9, Export, 10, Upkeep, 12, Type, 13, Easy.

CLUES ACROSS—8, Order proclaimed by authority, 9, Weaving-machine, 10, Sudden outflow, 11, Vessel for boiling water, 14, East Sussex resort, 15, Mitten, 16, Faces.

CLUES DOWN—1, Ban off, 3, Stopped, 4, Summary, 5, Accidental, 9, Bend good, 10, Out of maintenance, 12, A kind, 13, Simple to do.



How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only. Each word must contain the large letter, and there must be at least one letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TONIX'S TARGET: 26 words, good; 31 words very good; 37 words, excellent.

TARGET

The EXPRESS Word Game

solution

ponson opus osorus usas
sati sati satit usis pas quis
gnonobninos ynos punos
quos inos juys juuys uoys
juuys opno punoqino jano
snos punyo snos enpos jany
punoq isup iqnoq isaq usaq
junaq jnaq punaq unsoq sausy

Intimate Starcasts

ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

You are subject to more positive influences and the effect on your personal life will be most beneficial. You should think carefully before you make any changes and you should be more content. You should try to be a little more tidy about the house. If you are going on a journey do not leave packing until the very last minute. You will get on better with Scorpio and Sagittarius than with Libra and Capricorn.

TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

You should do your best to avoid anything coming between you and your partner. Avoid choosing anything that would be too costly to sustain. You will have a better idea of what has to be done to stay out of trouble. Make sure your clothes are suited to the weather, avoid getting a soaking. You will get on better with Libra and Sagittarius than with Scorpio and Aquarius.

GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

Mars Jupiter and the Moon will have a positive influence on your emotional life. You should avoid making up your mind too quickly, and you should beware of saying what you might come to regret. You will have a lot more in common with your friends. Avoid doing anything for which you are not properly qualified. You will get on better with Libra and Scorpio than with Sagittarius and Pisces.

CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

Do not allow yourself to be distracted by secondary matters. You are only too liable to forget everyday problems in favour of more idealistic pursuits, but that is not the right policy. You should avoid some small irritation affecting your relationship with your family. You would be wrong to forget to do something you said you would do. If you have made a

promise, keep it. You will get on better with Scorpio and Sagittarius than with Libra and Capricorn.

LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

Some small obstacle should not be blown out of proportion. Do all you can to stay on good terms with your partner. If you play with fire you could well end up getting rather badly burnt. You should avoid allowing jealousy or resentment to get the better of you. You should not be tempted to spend more than you can really afford, particularly if large sums are involved. You will get on better with Libra and Sagittarius than with Scorpio and Aquarius.

You will be able to make good progress, and you will feel more contented than of late. You should make quite sure you do not tell to a third party something that has been confided to you. If you are patient and do not allow yourself to be distracted you will be able to deal with an obstacle. Do not neglect the symptoms of an infection. You will get on better with Scorpio and Aquarius than with Sagittarius and Pisces.

LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

You should not allow yourself to be persuaded to spend too much time on a matter you know to be unimportant. Your children will not do exactly as you would wish, but they will obey you nonetheless. You should consider an offer or proposal carefully: it is not as attractive as may seem at first. You must beware of getting yourself into financial difficulties.

You will get on better with Sagittarius and Aquarius than with Capricorn and Aries.

SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

You should do your best not to create complications and you should not force the pace. There may be some argument with a friend or colleague and you should not allow it to get heated. This is not a good time to take any financial risks. You should make sure you get sufficient rest. Avoid recriminations. You will get on better with Pisces and Aries than with Aquarius.

SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

Venus's influence will tend to be more neutral and this will help your emotional life to become more settled. You should however still take care not to say or do anything that would not please your partner. You should be a little more patient when dealing with older people and a little more lenient when having to do with children. You could well be a little more lucky, but there is no point in relying on luck. You will get on better with Aquarius and Aries than with Pisces.

CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

You will have something to be really pleased about. You should not be too despondent, but there is nothing to be gained either by being excessively reticent. If you are going on a journey try not to weigh yourself down with luggage you are not likely to need. You would do well to find a little time for a

hobby that is relaxing and not too time consuming. You will get on better with Pisces and Scorpio than with Aries and Libra.

AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

There will be some disturbing factors, but with patience and resilience you will know how to deal with them. You should avoid getting into an argument and if you do you must take care not to lose your temper. You will be able to do something to improve your financial situation, but only by cutting back in some directions. For the sake of your health all kinds of excesses are to be avoided. You will get on better with Aries and Libra than with Scorpio.

PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

Venus's favourable influence will help you to make yourself more approachable. Do not allow extraneous circumstances which have nothing to do with the matter to cloud your judgment. A family matter should be discussed before it starts to get out of control. You should be prepared to look ahead and not to expect immediate results and gratification. You will get on best with Scorpio and Capricorn.

PREVIEW FOR THOSE BORN THIS WEEK

Little by little the situation will improve particularly due to Jupiter's more favourable influence. You will have some good opportunities that would draw attention in particular to you. April to October 1988 is the best period for major changes. After the end of February, there could be a change for the better in your financial circumstances.

John Co. 1366



Your
TV guide

Channel
2
Programme
from
24-30 May



HOME TO ROOST. Thursday at 8:30

Saturday

8:30 DUTY FREE, the last episode, "Adios": David and Linda have a final rendezvous in the bar by the beach, then Amy calls "time."

9:10 THE SCIENTIFIC LEGACY OF THE ARAB, "Medicine For centuries Arab Medicine was the most renowned in the East and the West. We must mention the names of such outstanding people as Ibn Sina, Al Razi or Abdul-Qasim Al Zahrawi, whose books are still being read at present."

Their method for understanding and treating illness has still a lot to bring to present world, rather disordered.

This is what, finally, shows in this chapter of our series.

10:20 RAMADAN IN THE WORLD

10:30 FEATURE FILM, "The FBI Story". Starring: Robert Foxworth and David Wayne. Killer Alvin Karpis and his gang run rampant kidnapping, killing and robbing banks and trains. It takes J. Edgar Hoover, the new head of the FBI to halt the cold-eyed hoodlum, but not before Karpis and his gang shoot innocent people as easily as shooting at birds.

Sunday

8:30 ME AND MY GIRL, "Swings Round About"

9:10 THE WORLD CHALLENGE, "The Mirror Cracked". Every fourth person in the world is Chinese. Just months ago, China opened its doors to the West — not to emulate us, but to achieve their own radically new economic programme. The pace of change there is dizzying. Its pioneers show it. In the fourth programme, we plunge into the process of developing Brazil, Nigeria, China each is the most

populous country of its continent.

10:20 RAMADAN IN THE WORLD

10:30 THE MASTER, "The good, the bad and the price-less"

Monday

8:30 ALLO, ALLO

9:10 THE BLACK TOWER: A violent death at Toynton Grange stuns the community and has alarming consequences for doctor's wife Maggie Hawson. When Dalgleish arrives he learns further shocking news. The detective has searching questions for Wilfred and receives an offer of help from the Grange's rich benefactor Julius Court.

10:20 RAMADAN IN THE WORLD

10:30 MURDER SHE WROTE

Tuesday

8:30 AMANDA

9:10 THE BRIEF, "And then Where do you go?": Policeman Alan Barnes (Paul Jesson) is charged under an internal disciplinary hearing with shielding an informer. He is represented by a colleague, who is known to Sam Heller. She suggests that they ask Luke for his advice.

Annika resigns from her job so that she can devote more time to making investigations into Leah's death.

Sam and Luke have a drink together. Sam is worried because Janey is missing, and because the police have been making enquiries among the Peace Group about Leah.

10:20 RAMADAN IN THE WORLD

10:30 THE EQUALIZER, "Lady Cap"

Wednesday

8:30 EMERGENCY ROOM

9:30 ALFRED HITCHCOCK PRESENTS "The Gloating Place"

10:20 RAMADAN IN THE WORLD

10:30 THE JOLLY CORNER, an American short story

Thursday

8:30 HOME TO ROOST, "Suspect": The son of Henry's next door neighbour returns from college. Comparisons are inevitable between Henry's son and the student. A great sportsman, industrious, considerate, and well-mannered he may be, but Matthew proves all that glitters is not gold.

9:10 RETURN TO EDEN, the last episode

10:20 RAMADAN IN THE WORLD

10:30 FEATURE FILM, "Deliver us from Evil": Starring: George Kennedy, Jan-Michael Vincent. The story of five men who set out with the aid of a guide to spend three days in the Oregon wilderness, but end up trying to survive the rugged terrain when their guide is killed.

Friday

8:30 MR BELVEDERE, "The Drop Out"

9:10 LOVE AND MARRIAGE, "Glorious Days": The bride's in white: her mother, in a proof craps. The bridegroom has a new suit and his mother can't get into her shoes. A wedding day with all the usual tensions, resentments, forebodings. Even the family dog is vulnerable.

10:20 RAMADAN IN THE WORLD

10:30 HUNTER, "Show Queen"

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Programme Highlights for week
beginning Saturday May 24, 1986

THE KGB: The KGB — the Committee of State Security — is the most expensive intelligence gathering organization in the world. From its headquarters in Moscow's Dzerzhinsky Square espionage operations stretch out through the Soviet Union and around the world. The programme examines the special role the KGB plays within the Soviet political system and outlines some of the ways in which it seeks to further Soviet interests.

HOLLYWOOD'S OSCAR NIGHTS: Author Roy Pickard returns another 10 programmes devoted to Hollywood's greatest successes. He looks at the colourful events of Academy Awards nights, and recalls the winners and losers and plays sound-track excerpts from some of the world's most popular films.

TENOR AND BARITONE: Tenor Robert Bowman presents a new series recalling some of the great tenors and baritones. According to the words of an Edwardian popular song "A man can be happy with a voice to call his own. He may be a tenor, a sweet melodious tenor or else a rich resounding baritone." Are tenors always romantic and baritones macho characters? Robert Bowman finds out.

A QUESTION OF MORALITY: The international response to famines examined in the last of four programmes looking at drought in Africa. What is the true nature of international aid, and what are the responsibilities of donor countries in the long and short term?

Saturday 24 May

14:15 TENOR AND BARITONE
16:45 SATURDAY SPECIAL

Sunday 25 May

12:45 A QUESTION OF MORALITY: Living with Drought
21:30 HOLLYWOOD'S OSCAR NIGHTS

Monday 26 May

09:30 THE K.G.B.
13:00 THE K.G.B.
13:30 HOLLYWOOD'S OSCAR NIGHTS
18:15 THE K.G.B.
19:30 TENOR AND BARITONE

Tuesday 27 May

01:15 TENOR AND BARITONE

Wednesday 28 May

20:15 QUESTION OF MORALITY: Living with Drought

Top records

In US

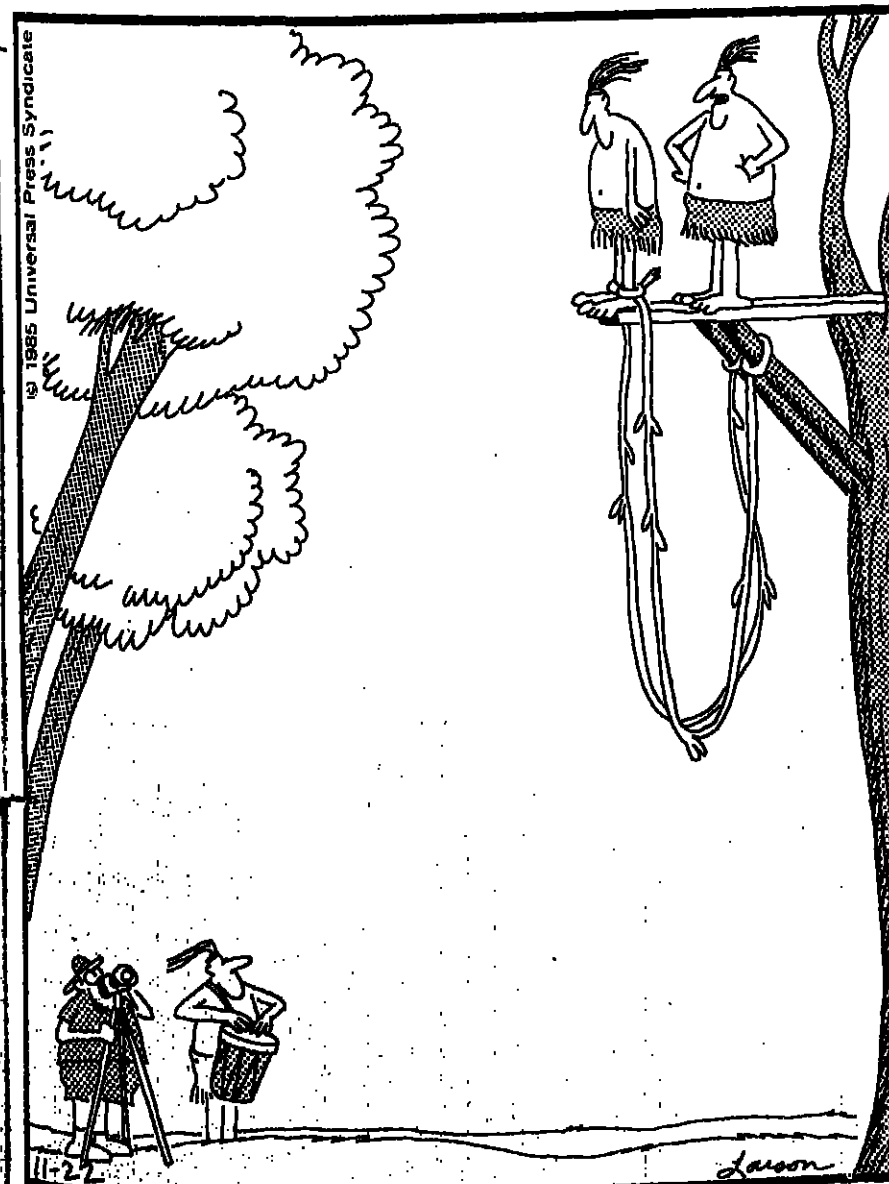
1. Greatest Love Of All — Whitney Houston
2. Live To Tell — Madonna
3. On My Own — Patti Labelle + Michael McDonald
4. West End Girls — Pet Shop Boys
5. If You Leave — Orchestral Manoeuvres In The Dark
6. What Have You Done For Me Lateley — Janet Jackson
7. Take Me Home — Phil Collins
8. Bad Boy — Miami Sound Machine
9. I Can't Wait — Nu Shooz
10. All I Need Is A Miracle — Mike + The Mechanics

In Britain

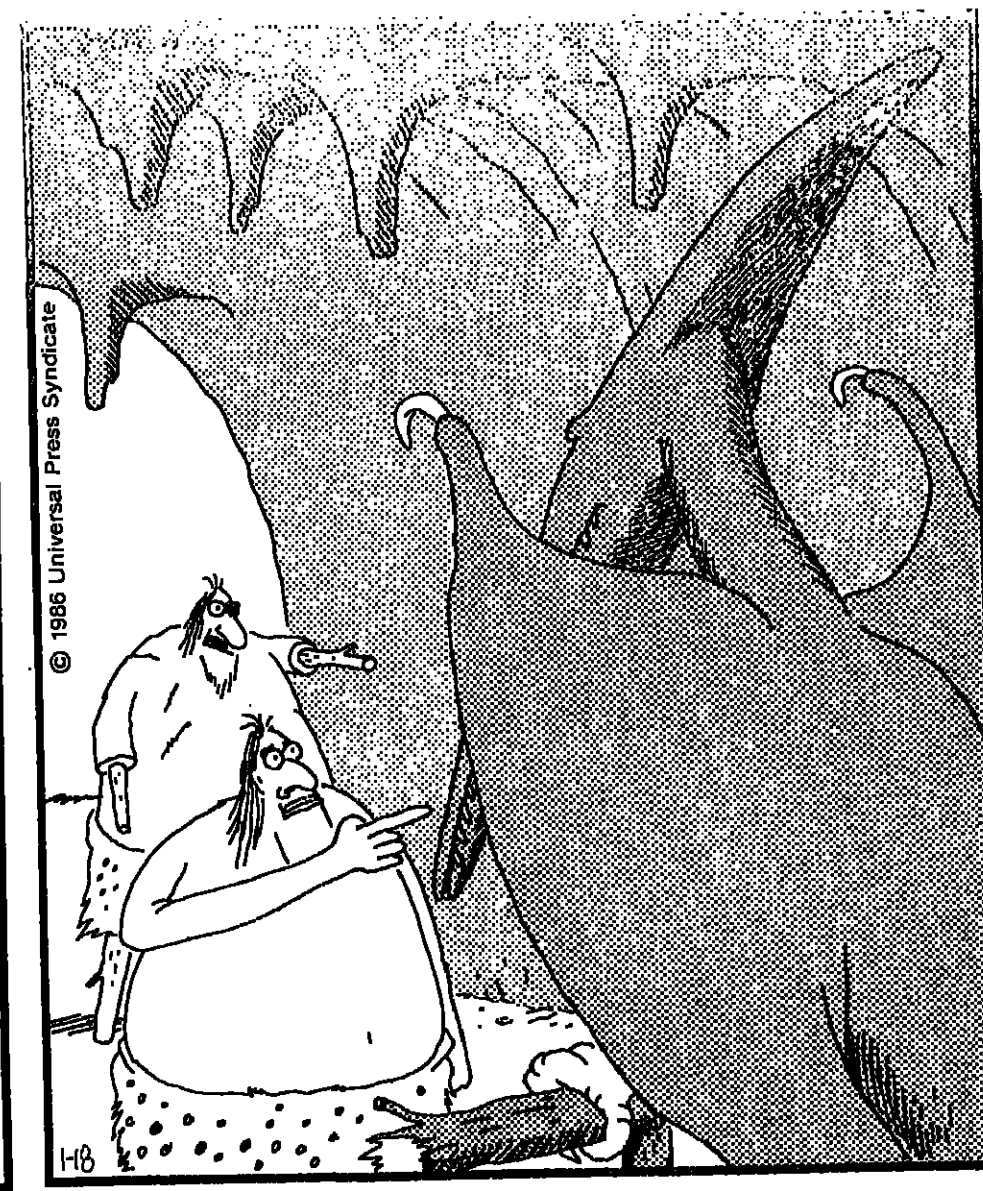
1. On My Own — Patti Labelle And Michael McDonald
2. Lessons In Love — Level 42
3. The Chicken Song — Spitting Image
4. Live To Tell — Madonna
5. Rook Me Amadeus — Falco
6. Sledgehammer — Peter Gabriel
7. What Have You Done For Me Lateley — Janet Jackson
8. I Heard It Through The Grapevine — Marvin Gaye
9. I Can't Wait Another Minute — Five Star
10. The Greatest Love Of All — Whitney Houston



"So what's this? I asked for a hammer! A hammer! This is a crescent wrench! ... Well, maybe it's a hammer. ... Damn these stone tools."



"C'mon, c'mon! You've done this a hundred times, Uzula; the vines always snap you back just before you hit. ... Remember, that's National Geographic down there."



"Don't be 'fraid, Dug. Me teach him sit on finger. ... Closer, Dug, closer."

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"Well, I've got your final grades ready, although I'm afraid not everyone here will be moving up."